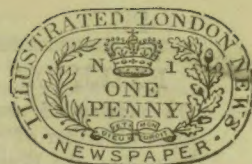


Stamped Edition, 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1602.—VOL. LVII.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1870.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT, } STAMPED, 6d.
FIVEPENCE.



THE ALL-ENGLAND CROQUET CLUB AT WIMBLEDON.
SEE PAGE 42.

EXILE OF THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

On hearing of some graceful act of courtesy or charity done by either of the Royal descendants of the Orleans branch of the Bourbon family, most Englishmen of cultivated intelligence and sympathies are prompted to ask why these Princes are welcomed in every country but their own. A sentiment of pity is excited by the hard destiny allotted to these Royal personages. No one lays to their charge any sin against the rights, or even the just expectations, of society. So far as they have responsibility they have discharged it with high credit to themselves. They are reported to be extremely amiable; they are evidently endowed with some strength of character; they have persistently pursued a prudent course of life; and, on the whole, they are unquestionably entitled, so far as anything connected with their own character or career can entitle them, to all the privileges which belong to virtuous citizenship. Nevertheless, they are exiles from their native country. Their petition for the removal of the interdiction which forbids their residence in France has been rejected by the French Government and Legislature; and, on a consideration of their plea and of the answer made to it, the most that can be said against them is that the policy which excludes them from France is not altogether unjustifiable.

Nations, like individuals, are compelled to place their own security higher than any other results which do not involve the principles of morality and religion. In the ethics of expediency there can be no reasonable dissent from the doctrine, *Salus populi, suprema lex*. No country can recognise claims, however intrinsically just, which can only be realised under conditions that expose it to convulsion. Nobody, that we are aware of, has assailed, on the ground of its injustice, the regulation which in ancient times, and especially in Eastern countries, drove lepers beyond the confines of urban society; nor, we think, unless influenced by the merest pedantry of Constitutional formalism, would any Government hesitate to remove from daily contact with its people persons who, from the very necessity of the case and quite irrespective of their own intentions, would be converted into centres of disintegrating and, very possibly, disloyal influences.

The Princes of the House of Orleans have petitioned the Legislature of France to remove the interdiction against their residence in their native country. That interdiction, it will be borne in mind, was decreed, not by the Empire of 1851, but by the Republic of 1848. The petition was referred to a Bureau or Committee for examination and report. The report has been laid before the Corps Législatif, and has been made the subject of an animated discussion by that body. The result is that the prayer of the petition has been rejected by 174 votes to 31. From what we have said above, it will be gathered by those who have done us the honour of reading our observations, that we cannot find fault with the substance of the conclusion arrived at by the Legislature. The only question which remains, therefore, is whether a prayer, the subject-matter of which we deem to have been perfectly justifiable, has been dealt with in a manner which deprives that decision of all unnecessary harshness. Here, too, it seems to us, the French Government and Legislature can fairly claim the approbation of society at large. It has been admitted, with generous candour, that the Orleans Princes have never exposed themselves by open political indiscretion to even a suspicion of their wish to subvert the existing order of things in France—at least by revolutionary means. How manfully, and yet meekly, they have borne themselves throughout their long exile, spent for the most part in England, our own countrymen can testify. It is not pretended that they have listened to motives of ambition in soliciting permission to return to their native soil. They have not offered, it is true, to renounce the hereditary rights of their family; for the time may come when, without any seeking on their part, those rights will revive. But they desire to occupy the position of "simple citizens;" and it must be admitted that if conspiracy against the Imperial throne is one of the objects contemplated by their return to France, it will not be assisted by the granting of their prayers. So far, therefore, as the personal demeanour of the Princes can be taken into account in the determination of this question, all the facts are in favour, and are frankly admitted by the Committee to be in favour, of extending political clemency to the Royal exiles.

But, unfortunately for themselves, the Orleans Princes are unable to strip themselves of their family relationships. They inherit the disadvantages, as well as the advantages, handed down to them by their ancestry. Elsewhere they may take the rank of "simple citizens," but in France they cannot. There the social, or at any rate the political, standing of the direct descendants of Louis Philippe, cannot be determined by their own choice. Their Royal blood constitutes an attraction to a considerable number of restless Monarchists which makes them as dangerous to France as lighted tapers are where a quantity of gunpowder is exposed. Voluntarily or involuntarily, they both have liberated and will liberate affinities which, for the benefit of society, need for the present to be suppressed. They might not weave plots themselves, it is true; but there would be no lack of people to weave plots for them. The Empire might have little to fear from their presence, but the peace of the community might have much. In them there is necessarily the one quality towards which there will be a natural convergence of a certain kind of dis-

loyalty to Napoleonism. The State therefore, as now constituted, is bound not merely to regard in the abstract their personal claims, but to weigh them against the general demand of the public that the tranquillity of France shall not be disturbed.

We are conscious of a strong impulse in the direction of pity for these unfortunate Princes. That, indeed, is the sentiment immediately awakened in the minds of Englishmen by the seemingly harsh decision of the Corps Législatif. But, on mature reflection, we are not at all confident that the issue is one to be deplored, even in behalf of those persons whose interests it will most directly affect. After all, the position inherited by Louis Philippe's descendants is very far from being an unenviable one. To them, no doubt, France is a "Paradise Lost;" but it is more than questionable whether, if their petition were granted, France would become to them a "Paradise Regained." Such a destiny as theirs can only be an unhappy one by being made so by themselves. They move in the highest circles of life; they command the courtesy and respect of all men; to a considerable extent they can choose their own occupation; their tastes are refined, their intellectual powers are highly cultivated, and, so far as public repute goes, their morals are pure. If they miss the exalted rank in which some of them were reared, and yearn to be restored to it, that very fact disqualifies them from enjoying in their native country the status of simple citizenship. What may be in store for them lies far outside the limits of human prevision; but, like other men, they must be content to take the rough things of life together with the smooth. Their best friends, probably, are those who would discourage them from seeking the restoration of a privilege which, whatever pleasure it might add to their own lot, would in all likelihood disturb the peace of their country. To have descended from a Royal stock is a fortune which, whilst it cannot fail of being gratifying to human pride, cannot be other than disadvantageous in the circumstances in which the House of Orleans is placed.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, July 7.

The debate in the Corps Législatif with reference to the letter of the Orleans Princes excited intense interest, although everyone was, of course, prepared for the negative vote which was come to on the question of their demand to be allowed to return to France. It was fully expected M. Thiers would have spoken, which gave additional excitement to the affair, as, whenever it is known that he will address the Chamber, the most extraordinary efforts are made to secure places in the tribunes; but he contented himself with giving a silent vote, for which he has been condemned by the newspapers generally and been vehemently reproached by the Legitimist *Villemessant*, of the *Figaro*, who, versatile in opinions as M. Emile Girardin himself, seems to support every political cause except the particular one to which he is supposed to be attached. In an article in the *Figaro*, headed "Le Petit Thiers," he accuses the ancient Minister of Louis Philippe of having been the author of all the measures which rendered the Monarchy of July unpopular, and prepared the catastrophe of February, 1848. His presence in the Chamber when the debate on the Princes' letter came on assured everyone that it was his intention to speak, "otherwise," said they, "he would have had the modesty to absent himself. He is able in finding pretences. He could have feigned illness; but, being here, he will certainly speak. But he did not speak when those who might be supposed to be unconcerned raised their voices to protest against this denial of justice to the Orleans Princes. When their enemies, even, broke lances, if not for individuals, at any rate for a principle, he—the former salaried servant of the proscribed family, the only one to whom it was an obligation to raise his voice, and to whom silence was dishonour—remained mute, impassive, in presence of this useless eloquence, weighing in his mind its inutility; and, with a superb indifference, dropped a vote of pity into the urn. The most hostile to the success of the Orleans petition could hardly believe in this excessive cynicism; and people asked themselves how it was possible so much impudence and cowardice could reside in such a little body."

The bureau to which the letter of the Orleans Princes had been referred, after hearing M. Ollivier plead energetically for its rejection, decided to recommend the Chamber to pass it by and vote the order of the day, *pur et simple*; and submitted a report in accordance with this resolution. At the outset of the discussion in the full Chamber, Comte de Keratry asked the Minister of Justice if the records of his department showed that the Princes of the house of Orleans had ever been mixed up in any conspiracy since the date of their banishment. M. Ollivier declining to reply, his silence was accepted as equivalent to a negative. M. Estancelin, on mounting the tribune, said that, having been a schoolfellow of the Princes, and having since preserved personal relations with them, it would have been an act of cowardice on his part had he remained silent on the occasion. His address was a remarkably clever one. He pleaded the cause of his clients both logically and eloquently, spoke of their unquestioned valour, their self-denial on the occasion of the revolution of February; said that they had supported their exile loyally, and that, now the right had returned to them of addressing themselves to the nation, they had profited by it and addressed their demand to the Corps Législatif. "Does this wound your patriotism?" he asked the deputies. "The Orleans family were proscribed in critical times on the spur of the moment, but to-day where is the danger? Twenty-three years ago the Emperor said that he who had known exile and captivity longed with all his heart for the day when the last traces of their civil discords should be effaced. After the vote of May, when the nation confirmed the Emperor in his position, it is bad policy to refuse the present appeal. Doing so will give the adversaries of the Government the right to say, 'If you refuse to be just it is because you feel that you are not strong.'"

After M. Esquiros had addressed the Chamber in favour of the demand of the Orleans Princes, and M. Martel had offered a few words of apology for the attitude of the Government, M. Ollivier proceeded to speak, defending with his accustomed ready sophistry the

law of proscription as being essential to public security, and nothing else than an act of social justice. "Still it was not a law of the Empire, but of the Republic, which, while it opened the door to the Bonapartes, closed it to the members of the house of Orleans. The Princes," said he, "cannot become simple citizens. When one finds the remains of a crown in one's cradle one is deprived of the right of returning to the country which broke the crown as a simple citizen. In the petition of the exiled family there is not a line, not a word which betokens a loyal and decided acceptance of the existing state of things. Their petition may be equivalent to a declaration that they are no longer pretenders but simple citizens of the empire of Napoleon III.; still, circumstances, the situation, prevents their return. The people of France, by their vote of May 8, have cried for 'Peace;' to allow the Princes to return means simply agitation, trouble, and disorder. Making ourselves the interpreters of the people's voice, we say we cannot admit the petition, because the nation has forbidden our doing so."

M. Jules Favre succeeded the Minister of Justice. "In taking their present attitude the Government," he said, "did so in the interest of a particular dynasty, and not in that of the French nation. The Minister of Justice regards the Orleans family as being outside the law, and has not hesitated to declare that, in presence of the reigning dynasty, they must remain exiled from France. The national conscience will condemn this doctrine, and I urge the Chamber to condemn by its vote the proscriptions of the past as well as of the present."

The Marquis de Piré and General Le Breton, although both are staunch Imperialists, advocated compliance with the Princes' request, urging that the Empire was proof against any conspiracies; and that the patriotism, moreover, of the Orleans Princes might be confided in. The latter wound up with an eloquent panegyric on the Duke d'Aumale, whose administration as Governor of the province of Constantine he warmly eulogised. M. Ernest Picard and other speakers having addressed the Chamber, the close of the debate was insisted upon, when 174 deputies gave their votes in favour of the order of the day, to 31 who voted against it. The minority was principally composed of members of the Left; still, some of the more prominent members of the party, such as Emile Arago, Jules Ferry, Garnier-Pages, and Raspail, together with Count Napoleon Daru, late Minister of Foreign Affairs and a recognised Orleanist, abstained from voting. Bancel and Gambetta were absent, by leave, through illness.

At the sitting of Monday the Marquis de Piré demanded that his interpellation with reference to permitting both branches of the Bourbons to return to France be placed on the order of the day; after which the Chamber commenced the general discussion upon the Budget.

The offer of the Spanish crown to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern has caused considerable excitement here. Most of the Paris papers in commenting upon it strongly urge the Government to behave with the utmost firmness towards Prussia, and to insist, even at the risk of war with the German Confederation, on Prince Leopold declining the proffered crown. On Tuesday morning the council of Ministers, which was to have been held at the Ministry of Justice, was postponed, on account of M. Ollivier having been called to St. Cloud to consult with the Emperor, who subsequently received the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Spanish Ambassador. In the course of the afternoon a communication was sent to the Prussian Ambassador, who left for Ems in the evening.

On Friday the Emperor and Empress came to Paris from St. Cloud, and inspected the works in progress at the Palace de l'Elysée. On Sunday the Emperor visited the Imperial porcelain manufactory at Sèvres. As he takes daily pedestrian exercise in the Park of St. Cloud, it is believed he is again restored to health, although some of the papers say that he contemplates a visit to the baths of Bagnières du Luchon to bring about his complete restoration.

The act of accusation has been furnished to the prisoners about to be put upon their trial at Blois, the week after next, for complicity in the plot against the life of the Emperor. The prisoners have been subjected to a long examination on the part of the President of the High Court of Justice, and their advocates have held more than one meeting to concert the line of defence to be adopted.

The *Figaro* has been cited before the tribunals for having published one of those fictitious statements respecting persons in high places, by means of which, if it does not exactly live, it at any rate manages to keep itself prominently before the public eye. This time it is no less a person than the Emperor who is impugned. The *Figaro* asserted that when Prince Louis he one day begged of Lord Clarendon the loan of £20,000, which, being a mere bagatelle, the latter, according to the veracious *Figaro*, of course, then and there handed him a cheque on his banker for the amount. After the establishment of the Empire the loan was repaid; and, when the Emperor alluded to the interest, Lord Clarendon replied that they would talk about that some other day. This other day, according to the *Figaro*, was the day when the commercial treaty between France and England was signed. No doubt, a good number of credulous people in France believe these canards of the *Figaro*, else how is the large circulation of that paper to be accounted for.

Several important strikes have taken place in the country. At Marseilles it is the journeymen bakers, and at Perpignan the carpenters. These latter, with some 20,000f. which they had amassed, have formed a co-operative society. It is rumoured that the masons of the same town and the journeymen cabinetmakers of Orleans have threatened to go on strike unless they receive an increase of wages.

SPAIN.

There is a new candidate for the throne—Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. From Madrid we learn that the Cabinet has authorised the Minister for Foreign Affairs to open such negotiations as may be deemed expedient with regard to his candidature. The Regent approves of what has been done; and it is stated that the Cortes, instead of remaining adjourned until October, will meet on the 22nd inst., and the election is to take place on Aug. 1. Prince Leopold is a brother of Prince Charles of Roumania.

At Madrid, on Saturday night, a fight took place between the populace and some Carlist partisans. Slight disturbances have occurred at Barcelona, during which four persons were wounded. The prisoners in the arsenal of Carraca have been liberated.

SWITZERLAND.

The Chambers were opened on Monday, and the committee constituted. M. Anderwert was elected President of the National Council; and M. Stocker, President of the Council of the States.

BELGIUM.

The Ministerial crisis is at an end. Sunday's *Moniteur Belge* publishes the names of the new Cabinet as follow:—Foreign Affairs, Baron D'Anethan; Justice, M. Cornesse; Interior, M. Kervyn; Finance, M. Taek; Public Works, M. Jacobs; War, General Guillaume.

RUSSIA.

The Czar arrived at Warsaw yesterday week, when he was joined by the Austrian Archduke Albert. The Czar, wearing the uniform of an Austrian General, awaited the Archduke at the railway station. His Imperial Highness was dressed in the uniform of a Marshal of the Russian army, and was heartily received by his Majesty. The Czar conducted his Highness to the Castle of Lazienki, where he takes up his residence, and where a squadron of Uhlans, of which the Archduke is commander, has been quartered.

TURKEY.

The Khedive arrived at Constantinople on Wednesday, and proceeded immediately to Dolma Bachtische, where he was very cordially received by the Sultan, with whom he remained for an hour. Afterwards he went to the Palace of Emirghian.

AMERICA.

The Washington Senate has rejected the San Domingo Annexation Treaty. The votes numbered 28 for and 48 against. Ratification would have required two thirds of the votes to be affirmative. The rejection of the treaty does not affect the protocol for the lease of Samana Bay.

An amendment of Mr. Sumner to the naturalisation laws, by which the Chinese would have been admitted to the rights of citizenship, has been rejected by the Senate. It was urged that, were this to take place, the institutions of the country would be endangered, and a conflict of races would ensue. The Indians are also excluded. Another amendment, extending the rights of citizenship to persons of African birth or descent, was carried by 31 votes to 20.

The Senate has passed the bill to reduce internal taxation, together with the tariff amendments of Mr. Schenck, as passed by the House of Representatives.

The Finance Committee of the Senate reports adversely upon the Funding Bill passed by the House of Representatives, and a conference between the two Houses has been ordered.

The Foreign Committees of both Houses recommend that action should be taken to compel Venezuela immediately to settle the outstanding claims of the United States.

The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution requiring the President to demand of Great Britain under what right and by whose orders American fishing-vessels are detained in their voyages through the Strait of Newfoundland.

It is announced by the *New York Times* that the preliminary steps have been taken for adding another State to the Union. The State is to be called Lincoln, in honour of the late President, and it consists of the territory of New Mexico. This territory contains 124,500 square miles, and has a population of 93,516, of which 10,537 are Indians.

A general outbreak is expected on the part of the Indians on the line of the Pacific Railroad, and the Yanckton and Sioux Indians are taking the war-path. General Sherman is sending cavalry reinforcements to the west. A telegram from Salt Lake reports that, on the 15th ult., as a train on the Pacific Railway approached the Platte river, the engine-driver discovered a band of 300 Indians crossing the line. As the train neared them they began to yell, and, in the belief that they were about to attack the train, full steam was put on, driving it through the band at high speed, and killing thirteen of them.

The town of Oroville, California, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last.

A complete statement of the losses of the Fenians in their recent marauding expedition in Canada gives eleven killed and seventeen wounded, three of them mortally. The border is now clear both of Fenians and United States troops.

CANADA.

Saturday last was Dominion Day, and the Governor-General was present at the unveiling of a memorial statue in honour of the volunteers who fell while resisting the Fenian raid.

CHINA.

The *Morning Post* states, on the authority of a telegram from Tien-Tsin, that on the 21st ult. an organised outbreak took place in Peking. The mob, whose fury seems to have been directed chiefly against the French and French priests, murdered the Secretary of Legation, M. Rochefort (who was acting as Chargé d'Affaires there), the French Consul, and the whole of the French priests and Sisters of Mercy. The cathedral, erected in pursuance of treaty stipulations, was burned to the ground. Three Russian subjects were included in the massacre, probably through some mistake, as other foreigners were not molested. On the 22nd the mob, having wreaked their vengeance, dispersed.

The Senate of Hamburg have voted to Mr. Ward, her Majesty's Minister there, on the occasion of his retirement, a gold medal, in testimony of their high sense of his conduct during his many years' residence in that city.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

On Saturday last, the London Irish Rifles, commanded by the Marquis of Donegall; the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles, commanded by the Marquis of Westminster; the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifles, commanded by Colonel Stedall; the 19th Middlesex (Working Men's College corps), and the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, were officially inspected in Hyde and Regent's Parks, by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Colonel Daubeney, and Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville.

The competition for the National Rifle Association bronze medal for the city of London was held at the ranges at Brentwood, Essex, yesterday week, the competitors being selected representatives of the City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade, 2nd City Rifles, 3rd City Rifles (Working Men's corps), and 1st City of London Engineers. Altogether, there were about sixty competitors. Captain Goodliffe, London Rifle Brigade, and Sergeant Hayes, of the same regiment, each scored 44 points; but the former gentleman, having made the best score at 600 yards, was awarded the medal. Sergeant Hayes took a prize for next best score.

The annual presentation of prizes to the Kent volunteers took place, last Saturday, on Woolwich-common, combined with a review and sham fight in conjunction with the regular troops. Viscount Sidney presented the prizes.

The Devon and Dorset Artillery Volunteers, to the number of 800, are holding a week's encampment at Woodbury, about eight miles from Exeter. The Government has provided 200 tents free of cost. A sham fight, in which 2000 volunteers took part, was held on Wednesday on the common, in presence of between 10,000 and 12,000 spectators. Colonel Weare, C.B., who commanded, warmly congratulated the volunteers on the manner in which they had acquitted themselves.

The principal meeting of the rifles and artillery volunteers of the northern counties of Scotland was held in Aberdeen last week. The chief prize of the meeting, a valuable cup presented annually by her Majesty, which becomes at once the property of the gainer, was carried off by Corporal John Taylor, 7th Elginshire Rifles.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ace, Daniel, to be Vicar of St. John's, Devonport.
Barnes, George; Incumbent of St. Barnabas's, Bethnal-green.
Crass, W.; Surrogate for the diocese of Exeter.
Dimond-Churchward, M. D.; Vicar of Northam, near Bideford.
Dyke, J. D.; Incumbent of St. James's (new church), Camberwell.
Fitz-Gerald, Edward Maurice; Curate of St. George's, Shropshire.
Glover, Octavius; Rector of Emmanuel, Loughborough.
Haigh, H.; Rector of St. Maurice's, Winchester.
Hignett, G. E.; Incumbent of St. John's, Walthamstow, Essex.
Johnson, John Allen; Curate of Hempsted, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.
Moore, R. Stephen; Curate (sole charge) of Tuxford, Nottingham.
Swift, James S.; Vicar of Thorpe Arnold, with Brentingby, Leicestershire.
Tarbutt, Arthur Charles; Incumbent of St. Peter's, Streatham.
White, H. Master; Archdeacon of Grahamstown, South Africa.

On Saturday last the Bishop of London consecrated the Church of St. Barnabas, Bethnal-green. On the same day the Bishop of Winchester consecrated the Church of St. Peter, in the parish of Streatham.

The prelates of the province of Canterbury assembled on Tuesday morning in Queen Anne's Bounty Office; and the deans, archdeacons, and proctors of the Lower House in the Jerusalem Chamber.

The Bishop of London held a confirmation on Wednesday at Ealing; on the 15th he will hold one at St. Barnabas, Kensington; on the 20th at Hadley; on the 22nd at South Hackney; and on the 27th at Sunbury and Teddington.

Including £5000 from Earl Dudley and £2000 from the Dean and Chapter, the subscriptions to the new fund for completing the restoration of Worcester Cathedral amounts to £12,537 thus leaving £2463 to make up the sum required.

On the 18th ult. the Dean of Norwich opened the new parochial schools of St. Michael and All Angels, Paddington, with a short service compiled for the occasion. The schools are the gift of Mr. William Gibbs, and are very commodious and complete—capable of holding 500 children.

At a meeting of the Bible Revision Committee, on Tuesday, it was agreed that the following scholars should be invited to join the Old Testament company:—Dr. Weir, of Glasgow; Dr. Douglas and Mr. Benzley, of Cambridge. The following have been invited to join the New Testament company:—Bishop Wordsworth; the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; and Dr. David Brown, of Aberdeen. A scholar from the Wesleyan body will be added to the Old Testament company, but the name has not yet finally been agreed upon.

Yesterday week the meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor presiding. A large number of clergymen and gentlemen were present. The report showed that the amount of receipts for last year was £106,434, and the expenditure nearly equalled the income. The report also stated that there were now congregations under the pastoral care of 4000 clergymen, of whom 481, besides a large number of catechists and teachers, were maintained, wholly or in part, by the society.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. A. E. Donkin, B.A., Scholar of University, has been elected Mathematical Fellow at Exeter.

The Craven Scholarships were yesterday week awarded to Walter Lock, B.A., Fellow of Magdalen, and to Richard Lewis Nettleship, B.A., Fellow of Balliol.

Messrs. Robertson, Lincoln, and Russell, Corpus, have been elected Fellows at the latter society.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Burney Prize has been adjudged to Edward Carpenter, B.A., Fellow of Trinity Hall. Subject—"The Legitimate Province of Architecture, Painting, and Music in the Service of Religion."

At the Summer Commencement in Trinity College, Dublin, on Wednesday, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Lord Strathnairn, Lord Monck, Lord Chief Baron Pigott, Baron Fitzgerald, and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.

Dr. Alexander Simpson, of Glasgow, was, on Monday, elected by the curators of the Edinburgh University to the chair of Midwifery, vacant by the death of his uncle.

Thursday week was speech day at Harrow, and there was a large gathering of old Harrovians, among whom were the Duke of Abercorn, the Italian Minister, Lord Zetland, Lord Fortescue, Lord Charles J. F. Russell, Sir T. Gladstone, the governor of the Duke of Genoa, Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, the Head Masters of Westminster and Charterhouse Schools, Lord Hamilton, M.P., and others. After the speeches the Head Master, Dr. Butler, distributed the prizes.

The annual Rugby School speeches took place, yesterday week, in the Big School. There was a very large attendance of the clergy and gentry of the town and neighbourhood.

Last Saturday was speech day and prize day at Haileybury College, and a fine day brought together a very large concourse of visitors, including some of the old Indian connections of the former East India College, to which the present college, as a public school, is no unworthy successor.

On Saturday last the following boys were elected to the vacant Scholarships at Marlborough College:—J. W. W. Lee, A. P. Wickham, C. L. Graves, A. H. Hobhouse, C. Blackett-Ord, J. N. Atkinson, H. Harrison, E. W. Buckle, H. B. Jeffreys, F. Dutton, H. M. Hamilton, and E. Meyrick.

The Rev. C. J. C. Morson, late Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, has been appointed Head Master of Cowbridge Grammar School, by the Principal of Jesus College.

Dr. Henrioi has been elected by the Council of University College, London, Professor of Mathematics, in the place of Dr. Hirst, resigned.

The Rev. A. C. Wright has been elected Second Master of the Northampton Grammar School; the Rev. J. E. Nowers Second Master of the Boston Grammar School; and the Rev. G. Perry Second Master of Lord Weymouth's Grammar School at Warmminster.

The Rev. G. W. Smyth, on leaving Cheltenham College and Newick House, was presented by the council of the college with a cheque for £500, in recognition of his high character and faithful services to the college for nineteen years. His colleagues also presented him with a massive and beautiful silver salver, as a mark of their regard and esteem. The old and present boys of his house, at a very short notice, presented him with an épergne in frosted silver; and on the last day of the half year the boys of his class presented him with a beautifully-bound copy of Grote's "History of Greece."

The distribution of prizes at the Greenwich Hospital School, by Mrs. Holme, the wife of the Principal, took place, on Thursday, in the central hall of the Queen's House, which is the principal building in the school.

New schools in connection with the parish of St. Michael's, Chester-square, were opened on Wednesday by the Marquis of

Westminster. The Marquis, addressing the meeting, said:—"It was curious to reflect upon the present state of things in comparison with that of only a few years back. During his lifetime even the whole district had been built upon. His father was born in a villa, upon the site of which the Millbank Penitentiary was now erected, and among the ditches there he and his brother (Lord Ebury) used to shoot snipes. There was also a remarkable place in those days called "Jenny's Whim," a kind of tea-garden where they were told, "great numbers of people from London, both gay and sentimental," used to frequent, and where, if he was not mistaken, the gay were always in an enormous majority. That part was then a suburb of London. The parish now contained 10,000 people.

THE FARM.

The pleasant rains of the last few days have had the most beneficial effect; the brown, parched look is leaving the grass lands, and a good undergrowth is starting, so that if July turns out, as it rarely does, a wet month, there will be a good after-crop of hay to make up for the first cutting, which in the southern and eastern counties has rarely been above half a load to the acre, and a large number of fields that were shut up have been stocked and not cut at all. Wheat has done better than was expected, but is still thin on many lands; oats are short in the straw, and barley will probably be the best crop of the three. Hops look well and the bine clean. Beans and peas have suffered, but there is the prospect of a fair root and cabbage crop.

It is most singular to note the appearance of the country in passing from the south of England to the highlands of Scotland. The drought seems to have set in on the south-west of England and extended as far as Lancashire, where the face of the country begins to change. Everything there appears green and luxuriant, hay crop abundant, and wheat, oats, and barley in full ear, thick, and long-strawed. In Cumberland and Dumfriesshire crops are equally good; turnips are better there than elsewhere. Away through Stirling it is the same; and, except swedes, which had to be re-sown, the crops are more luxuriant than have been known for many years. Perthshire began to feel the effects of the drought; and Ross-shire is almost as bad as the south of England. Through Aberdeenshire and down to the Forth everything is favourable. On the east the drought commences about Haddingtonshire. The East Lothians have suffered much; and so it has continued through Northumberland, Durham, and the east of England. In Norfolk and Essex turnips have in places not yet been planted; and in the mid-land counties sheep are upon dry food.

In Ireland, from Belfast to Waterford, everything is green and abundant. The hay crop is of good quality and above an average, wheat and oats standing high, and well eared. Barley is not generally grown, nor is it good; but beans are a very heavy crop, and podded to the ground. Potatoes never looked finer or more promising. France has been seriously affected with the drought, whilst Germany seems to be well favoured, like Scotland. In America there is a similar state of affairs. The drought was first noticed in California, and is severely felt both in Canada and a larger portion of the United States; but in Pennsylvania and most of the States south seasonable rains have fallen, and the prospect for crops and fruit is good.

The Norfolk Society had a good meeting at Harleston. A greatly-increased sum was given in prizes, and the receipts were heavy. Shorthorns were well represented, but most of the prizes left the county. Lady Pigot was first in two young bull classes, and the aged bull premium went to Mr. K. Cooper's Hogarth 2nd, beating the Essex prize bull Monk, Charles le Beau coming third. Among the cows, Lady Pigot's Queen of Rosalea stood first, against Mr. How's Lady Anne; but in two-year-old heifers Mr. How's Windsor Butterfly beat Lady Pigot's La Belle Helene, and in yearlings, his Vesper Queen her Ladyship's Dame. There was a good show of polled cattle, but a poor one of Devons; and Mr. H. Overman won with some crosses. Suffolk came out strong with cart-horses, and several of the Essex awards were reversed. Lord Walsingham did not exhibit any southdowns, so the prizes went chiefly to the Prince of Wales and Lord Sondes; whilst in pigs Mr. H. Aylmer and Mr. Taylor, county men, were successful, as well as Messrs. Duckering, Sexton, and Stearn.

Mr. Meadows's sale at Thornville, in the county of Wexford, was of an old-fashioned kind. As the rail did not run within twenty miles, everybody had to ride or drive, and cars were in great request; nearly 1000 people being present. Several of the animals were in show condition; and, as is often the case, the cows and calves were thin. Bolivar and Charlie's great success in the bull classes at the English shows did not draw many breeders over; still, Mr. Brierly got Bolivar's sister, Bloom, cheap at 50 gs. She had just calved, and looked thin; but the calf made a guinea more than its dam, and stays with Mr. Bolton, in Ireland, who also got the Dublin first-prize heifer, Chaumontel, at 63 gs.; the H.C. heifer, Polly Hopkins, making only 42 gs., from Mr. Gumbleton, in the county of Cork, who bought one or two other lots. A very fine two-year-old heifer, out of Bolivar's dam, fetched the top price, 90 gs. Mr. How (England) gave 70 gs. for the old bull Prince of the Realm; and the twenty-eight head averaged £35 14s. Mr. Davies's sale at Mere Old Hall takes place next Wednesday, when Moss Rose will make her fifth appearance in the auction ring; she is well supported with a good heifer and two sons, one a roan bull, just born. Mr. Drake's sale is on the Friday, and will bring the northern breeders close to Oxford for the following Monday.

The head of one of the oldest Northumberland families, Mr. John Angus, of Whitefield, Morpeth, passed away on June 17, aged seventy-four, full of years, of honour, and esteem. In his early life part of the common-land fell to the family. He inclosed, cultivated, and brought into good farming several hundred acres of rough estate, and then established his noted flock of Leicesters, which he obtained by purchasing Lord Polwarth's ewe lambs. With this flock he won many premiums. Although the family name is so associated with shorthorns, yet he never bred any himself, but was full of old lore concerning the early days of Colling and Jobling, and was of much service to Mr. Coates in the compilation of the first volume of the "Herd Book." He entertained him at Hindley; and but a year since it was fine to see him, when at Broomley, point out the old farm-house, and tell with honest pride how the family resided there, man and boy, for 200 years, and were never able to buy the farm nor yet be sued for debt. A man of sound judgment, energy, and enterprise, and a good practical farmer, his opinions, expressed in the strongest dialect, carried great weight, and the Northumberland Society has lost a strong and a staunch supporter. He was one of the first to establish agricultural meetings in Tyneside.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed the Rev. G. Martyn Ritchie, Vicar Choral of Down Cathedral, to the benefice of Saul.



1. Chinese Gentlemen's Fan Tobacco-Bag, and Case. 2. Fan of the Princess of Wales. 3. Indian Palm-Leaf Edged with Lace. 4. French, 18th Century, Countess of Warwick. 5. Indian, Clot of Gold and Silver, Silk Handle.

FANS IN THE LOAN EXHIBITION IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

SEE PAGE 42

THE NATIVES OF CEYLON.



HIGH-CASTE LADIES OF KANDY.

The two groups of figures, a party of Kandyan chiefs and one of high-caste ladies of Kandy, have been engraved for this Paper from the photographs taken by Mr. J. Lawton, at the levée of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, at Kandy, on April 13. There was some hesitation, on the part of the ladies in consenting to sit for their portraits, such a thing being considered of doubtful propriety in Ceylon. Three male relatives or attendants stand behind them. The dress of the men, as shown in the other Engraving, is remarkably ungraceful, with the huge skirts of stiffened white muslin and the puffed-out sleeves above the elbow; the broad flat cap and the richly-embroidered belt are signs of aristocratic rank.

These Kandy people adhere strictly to their ancient fashions, unlike the inhabitants of Colombo and other seacoast places. They assembled with loyal eagerness to meet the son of Queen Victoria, and he gave them a friendly reception. The Prince not only took part in the elephant-drives and the other sports and pastimes which that country afforded him, but visited the shrine of the sacred tooth of Buddha, an object of extreme veneration to her Majesty's Cinghalese subjects.

According to the Census of the Indians in the United States, taken last year by Commissioner Parker, their total

number is 378,577, of whom 75,000 are inhabitants of Alaska, 31,290 of California, 4,991 of New York. Deducting these items, the total Indian population of the Mississippi and Western plains is not much more than 277,000. Of the tribes now more or less engaged in hostilities against the United States, the Comanches number 2538; the Arrapahoes, 1158; the Cheyennes, 1500; the Sioux, 28,120; and Apaches, 8000; making a total of 41,316, of whom probably one in eight is an able-bodied warrior—giving an available force of a little more than 5000 men in all, but which would not represent the efficiency of that body of men in a regular campaign, because its numbers are never concentrated.



KANDYAN CHIEFS.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th ult., at Lisbon, the wife of Edward Medlicott, Esq., jun., of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at Lingdale, Cheshire, the wife of W. M. Mellor, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., at Leyfield, Liverpool, the wife of William Cooper, Esq., of Bombay, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 5th inst., at Hampstead Church, by the Rev. W. H. Turle, M.A., Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Westminster, James Turle, M.D., of Finchley-road, N.W., to Florence, youngest daughter of Frederick Stovell, Esq., of Belsize-road.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Macr Hall, Marianne Davenport, relict of the late William Davenport, Esq., of Macr, Staffordshire, in her 62nd year.

On May 28, at Bombay, Bae Jerbye, the wife of Mr. Nowrojee Rusbomjee Motabbhy, and daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, in her 28th year.

On the 5th inst., at her residence, 13, Moss-street, Liverpool, Catherine Smallwood, daughter of the late John Smallwood, of Liverpool, aged 96 years.

On Jan. 16, Harrison Blair, Esq., of Peel Hall, Little Hulton, Lancashire, aged 58 years; and on the 4th inst., also at Peel Hall, his brother, Stephen Blair, Esq., of Mill Hill House, Bolton, aged 66 years.

On the 4th inst., at her residence, Springfield Cottage, Bramford, Suffolk, Letitia Morgan, deeply regretted by her family and a large circle of friends, in the 76th year of her age.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 16.

SUNDAY, July 10.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Divine service.—St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. John V. Povah, M.A., Chaplain to the Lord Mayor. Westminster Abbey, special evening service, the Rev. Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester. Chapels Royal: St. James's, the Rev. Richard Harvey, M.A., Canon of Gloucester; Whitehall, morning, the Rev. Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College, London; afternoon, the Rev. W. West Jones, M.A.; Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester; 7.0 p.m., the Rev. G. F. Maclear, B.D., Head Master of King's College School.

MONDAY, 11.—St. Pius I., Bishop of Rome, martyr. Marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, the Queen's parents, 1818. Meetings: London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Botany); Eleventh meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon begins.

TUESDAY, 12.—The Emperor Napoleon's Message to the Legislature extending its authority, 1869. British Orphan Asylum election, noon. Full moon, 10.55 p.m.; total eclipse of the moon, visible at Greenwich, 7.46 p.m. to 1.22 next morning.

WEDNESDAY, 13.—The Sultan visited the Queen at Windsor, 1867. Lord Taunton, statesman, and Lady Duff Gordon, authoress, died, 1869. Meetings: Literary Fund, 3 p.m. Meeting at the Mansion House for completing St. Paul's Cathedral.

THURSDAY, 14.—The Great Staffordshire Canal begun by Brindley, 1766. The Baroness de Stael died, 1817.

FRIDAY, 15.—St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester. Government of Juarez re-established in Mexico, 1867. International Exhibition at Amsterdam opened by Prince Henry of Orange, Nassau, 1869.

SATURDAY, 16.—Sir Joshua Reynolds, first president of the Royal Academy, born, 1728. Beranger, the French song writer, died, 1857. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m. Proposed opening of the Workmen's International Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, Islington.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 16.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 33	—	0 6	0 35	1 5	1 33	1 59
2 22	3 47	5 10	6 34	7 58	9 22	10 46

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
June 29	30.046	59.3	46.8	65	0-10	46.6	70.5	NW. NNW.	197	0.00
30	30.051	57.8	42.8	60	8	49.2	66.3	NW. NNW.	224	0.00
1	30.010	55.8	44.9	69	9	52.4	64.4	WNW. W.	200	1.60
2	29.961	55.3	44.9	70	6	45.1	63.9	W.	203	0.00
3	30.000	55.8	44.9	70	6	45.1	63.9	W.	203	0.00
4	29.844	65.8	59.5	81	9	53.3	76.7	WSW. W.	334	0.00
5	29.937	64.2	59.1	84	10	61.1	69.5	W. SW.	323	0.70

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.063	30.041	30.017	29.999	29.918	29.896	29.905
Temperature of Air	63.0°	56.7°	50.0°	53.2°	54.0°	63.0°	66.4°
Temperature of Evaporation	55.5°	51.0°	50.0°	52.1°	53.2°	63.0°	61.5°
Direction of Wind	NW.	NNW	WNW	W.	W.	WSW	W.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.—The NATIONAL PICTURE of THE QUEEN, by LOWES DICKINSON, at 14, New Bond-street. From Ten till Five. Admission by address card.

DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Exhibition of PICTURES of ITALIAN SCENERY, by Cavaliere a Vertuani (of Naples), resident of Rome; and MARBLE MEDALLIONS, by Miss Margaret Foley. Open Daily, from Ten till Five. Admission One Shilling. H. F. McNair, Secretary and Manager.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS ON PORCELAIN.—CARL SCHMIDT, of Bamberg, Bavaria, begs most respectfully to inform the public that he has OPENED, at 61, NEW BOND-STREET, a GALLERY of his well-known PAINTINGS ON PORCELAIN.

DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, and FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will CLOSE on SATURDAY, JULY 30. 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS will shortly CLOSE their THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall West, Daily, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Important Notice.—The Directors of the Philharmonic Society, being most anxious to make the Concert in "Honour of Beethoven" as attractive as possible, have, in consequence of various unforeseen circumstances, determined to POSTPONE it until the following MONDAY, JULY 11, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, when Miss Christine Nilsson, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Drasill, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Madame Arabella Goddard will appear. They feel sure that these arrangements will meet the approbation of the Subscribers. All Tickets issued for Monday, July 4, will be available for this occasion. Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 7s.; Tickets, 5s. and 2s. 6d. By order, STANLEY LUCAS, Secretary.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The Original and only Recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS (Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Sole Proprietors), all the year round. Every Night at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three and Eight. Now entering upon the sixth consecutive year at this hall in one uninterrupted season, an instance of popularity without parallel in the world. The Great Company permanently increased to Forty-one Performers. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Raised Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Juveniles under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area. Children in arms not admitted. Doors open for the Day Performances at Half-past Two; for the Evening ditto, at Half-past Seven. No Fees or Extra Charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their Bonnets in all parts of the Hall. No complimentary admissions granted to this Entertainment under any circumstances whatever.

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in AID of the FUNDS of the BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL (Thirtieth Celebration) on TUESDAY, AUG. 30; Wednesday, 31; Thursday, Sept. 1; and Friday, 2. PATRONS.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge.
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
President.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Bradford.
Vice-Presidents.—The Nobility and Gentry of the Midland Counties.
By order, HOWARD S. SMITH, Secretary.
Argyle Chambers, Colmore-row, Birmingham.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Gardens, refreshed by rain,

never more Beautiful.—The Terrace Flower-Beds one mass of colour.—The prettily designed Beds round Rosery should be seen by every lover of flowers.

Tuesday and Thursday.—Shilling Operas, under the direction of Mr. George Perren. LA SONNAMBULA and ROSE OF CASTILE.—Miss Blanche Cole, Miss Goodall, Mr. Perren, Mr. Ayresley Cook, and other artists.—Full Orchestra, Chorus, and Ballet. Conductor, Mr. Mannus. Stalls, 3s. 6d. for either Opera, now secure. Also, transferable Numbered Stalls for series of Six Operas, 10s. 6d.

Wednesday.—Dover Trades' Holiday Excursion and others.—Display of all the Great Fountains.—Ascent of the Great Fish Balloon.—Extra Band.—Dancing on the Lawn, &c. Monday to Friday.—One Shilling; Children, half price.

Fine Arts and Industrial Courts, Picture Gallery, Statuary, Portrait Busts, Flowers, Birds singing, Fountains playing, &c.

Velocipedes, Rowing Boats, Canoes, Cricket, Quoits, Croquet, and innumerable Outdoor Amusements.

Saturday.—Grand Summer Concert, and Fashionable Promenade. Mlle. Christine Nilsson and other Artists. Admission, 5s., by 2s. 6d. Tickets purchased beforehand, or by Guinea Season Tickets; the new Jubilee Tickets admitting not only to Grand Fêtes in contemplation for the next three months, but to the Four Days of next year's Handel Festival, and generally until June 30, 1871.

The Exhibition of Church Furniture and Decorations will open July 16.

NOTE.—The interesting Photo-Scapular Views of Pompeian Ruins, &c., should be seen. Admission to the Exhibition, 1s.

WORKMEN'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1870.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.—Patroness, her Majesty the QUEEN. This Exhibition will be opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1870, at Three p.m. Season Tickets, admitting to the Opening Ceremony, 1s. each, to be had at the Office of the Exhibition, Barford-street, Liverpool-road, Islington; and at the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, 150, Strand, W.C.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, in AGES AGO (in

an abridged form), a new MUSICAL SKETCH by Mr. Corney Grain, and OUR ISLAND HOME (also abridged). Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

W. S. WOODIN'S Great Dining-Room Scene (Three

Characters at once), at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, in his famous and Original CARPET-BAG and SKETCH-BOOK Entertainment, Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Saturday Mornings at Three. Box Office open from Ten till Five. Manager, Mr. Dudley. N.B.—Last Three Weeks of the Season.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Last Week of the Season.

PAUL PRY—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Maggie Brennan, Miss Kate Bishop, Messrs. Lionel Brough and William Farren. Every Evening, LA BELLE SAUVAGE—Misses Emily Thorne, Everard, and Lovell; Messrs. B. Hill, Shore, and Lionel Brough. Box Office, Eleven to Six.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

On MONDAY, JULY 11, and during the Week, at 7.30, Offenbach's Operetta, BREAKING THE SPELL; after which, Hervé's Opéra Bouffe, LITTLE FAUST. Supported by the Lyceum Company, Band, Chorus. On Monday, July 18, Mrs. John Wood and the whole of the St. James's Theatre Company.

NOTICE.

The TITLEPAGE and INDEX to ENGRAVINGS for VOL. LVI. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from January 1 to June 25, will be issued, GRATIS, with the Number for Saturday next, July 16.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1870.

"I know, but I will not tell you," was the reply of a veteran reporter in the House of Commons to the inquiry of a zealous young one who had recently taken his seat, and who desired to be told the name of a member who had just moved a "count out." The surprise of the neophyte at a response of a character so unlike that of the kindly assistance which he was in the habit of receiving from older colleagues kept him silent until the motion had been successful. Then he requested an explanation. "Why, don't you see that a man may do the very best thing in the world and yet not want all the world to know it?" After that, the young reporter, who was of an observant nature, noted the remarkable phenomenon that "the gallery" never knew who had moved the count, and that it was always "an honourable member." It was strange, for the gentlemen who report debates have preternatural powers of recognition, and of means of procuring intelligence; but the subject of our anecdote held his peace, and thenceforth followed precedent.

The mover of a count-out does good, not exactly by stealth, but at any rate is supposed to blush to find it fame, like Mr. Allen, of Ross, who, by-the-way, was not superior to the feeling that made him displeased at being called low-born, and that caused substitution of "humble." Movers of counts are sometimes the former, but seldom the latter. And why should they be humble? They have done a sensible and rational thing, for they have given expression to the sentiment of the House of Commons and of the public in regard to an attempted discussion. If this has interest of importance there will be no count; nay, if there be any decent excuse for the orator who is so cruelly cut short, the Speaker's hat will hardly have turned its peak upon half a dozen faces when in will come, with the resolute manner of those who desire to have no interruption to business, member after member until a House is secured; and they will remain, garrisoning the place until any chance of a renewed attempt is rendered hopeless by the influx of others. If no such rescue arrives while the Speaker is counting, the country may be well assured that no harm has been done, and that a couple of hundred gentlemen, or more, have been allowed a holiday without detriment to imperial, colonial, or domestic interests.

We do not say that this gain to the many is not hard upon the one. But that folk get hard-hearted after a few months of House of Commons experience, the spectator of a count-out must feel compassion for its victim, if it be quite certain that the victim is not playing for the very thing he is supposed to abhor. There have been cases in which a devoted patriot has permitted himself to be counted out in order to make it impossible to bring on something later on the paper than his own motion; but such Roman courage is rare. Usually, the interrupted speaker is in his own mind an injured and insulted man. The circumstances are grim, it must be owned. He has got up his case, such as it is (or his secretary has got it up and "coached" him), marked his references, and prepared a fine peroration. He knows that he can expect but a thin audience, and he rather feels than sees it dwindling away, and he scarcely likes to look towards a bench where but lately sat sundry men, for he dreads to behold that they have departed. He looks up at the gallery—

that is faithful to its post; but if he have good eyes he can see that the gentlemen there are casting glances around the House and watching for the avenger of boredom. But he lingers. He means to strike a safe blow. Perhaps a few more sentences, perhaps many are being permitted to bear witness to a patriot's zeal. The patriot takes heart of grace, he can hardly believe that there is a House; but, then, the subject is so interesting, and possibly there may be some who respect him, or the Minister may have given the word that he is to be heard—he thinks more kindly of that Minister than usual—and in he goes. Suddenly, like a sword smiting through a mist, comes another voice. Like the lover in the famous poem, who is singing loudly under his mistress's window when the rival draws nigh,

While on the air his song yet gushes,
Life's stifled fountain stops;
Dead on the rebeck that he crushes
The young Baptista drops.

It is, we say, a grim thing to hear the oration suddenly suspended as the small voice calls on the Speaker to count the House, and the orator-martyr sinks back savagely upon his papers. Let us do all honour to the courageous perseverance that can endure such a blow and sustain its owner to the dinner-table at which he had little thought to be so punctual. But the deed that sent him there was a just deed—and even his family know it, and comfort him but sparingly—nay, suggest creature-comfort with anything but a high-minded sense that the domestic Cato has been wronged.

The count-out has been practised something freely of late. A Parliament "chiefly composed of middle-aged men" has many members who wince under the infliction. Nor is this to be wondered at. Fiery youth gives back scorn for scorn: "The time will come when you shall hear me." Calm age knows how unwise are the majority of mankind, and folds up and ties up his rejected documents with a certain pity for these who cannot understand their importance. But middle age does not like to be snubbed—middle age, vigorous, practical, successful. It is playing with a public question to count him out. Hear him out, answer him, crush him with a division; but the other mode of baffling him is childish, not without insolence, he thinks; and, besides, he represents an important constituency. It is not, we repeat, surprising that a good many men in the present Parliament should heartily dislike being shouldered to the door by a process which seems to have something of personality in it. There is a story of a French country theatrical audience, which, though of exceeding smallness, dared to hiss. Thereupon all the company of players gathered from all corners of the building, reinforced by the scene-shifters, carpenters, fiddlers, prompter, and call-boy, and, rushing upon the stage, hissed the audience out of the house. The sensations of those who had paid for their seats (we mean no unworthy allusion) must have been akin to the feelings of the M.P. who has taken so much pains to get into the House and then cannot get a hearing. And if he is a star in his own locality, so much the more painful his eclipse. Yet it must be. The count-out is a thermometer, and testifies faithfully to the temperature of the nation on a given question. We think, with Mr. Disraeli, that there should be no sharp practice—the counting as soon as the Speaker has taken his place is almost an offence to which we do not care to give the right word; and we also hold, with Mr. Disraeli, that a gentlemanly instinct should be the guide of members in regard to the process. But the Commons will not only surrender a right—they will destroy one of the links which unite them with the nation, and make Parliament its organ, if they allow any restriction to be imposed upon their prerogative of not hearing what nobody wants to hear.

THE REVENUE.

	The YEAR ended June 30, 1870.			QUARTER ended June 30, 1870.		
	Revenue	Increase	Decrease	Revenue	Increase	Decrease
Customs	£ 21,047,000	—	£ 1,439,000	£ 5,033,000	—	£ 432,000
Excise	22,058,000	1,482,000	—	5,266,000	295,000	—
Stamps	9,024,000	—	308,000	2,262,000	—	224,000
Taxes	3,769,000	321,000	—	699,000	—	731,000
Property Tax	8,445,000	—	393,000	890,000	—	1,509,000
Post Office	4,720,000	60,000	—	1,170,000	50,000	—
Telegraphs	240,000	240,000	—	140,000	140,000	—
Crown Lands	376,000	15,000	—	75,000	1,000	—
Miscellaneous	3,216,892	—	237,230	773,594	11,550	—
Totals	72,395,892	2,118,000	2,377,230	16,238,594	497,550	3,035,000
		Net Decrease.	£ 259,230		Net Decrease.	£ 2,533,450

Earl Granville succeeds the late Earl of Clarendon as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Earl of Kimberley becomes Colonial Secretary; and Viscount Halifax takes the post of Lord Privy Seal. Mr. W. E. Forster enters the Cabinet, retaining the office of Vice-President of the Committee of Council.

The Earl of Camperdown, it is stated, has accepted the post recently vacated by Mr. G. O. Trevelyan in the Admiralty.

The Wimbledon prize meeting will begin on Monday next. The preparations for the gathering are in a forward state.

Rear-Admiral W. H. Stewart has been nominated to succeed Vice-Admiral the Hon. J. R. Drummond as Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard.

The question, can a peer be made a bankrupt? which was raised in the Duke of Newcastle's case, was decided, on appeal to the House of Lords, on Thursday. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal, thereby answering the question in the affirmative.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Windsor Castle.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Prince Christian, came to London and inspected the national memorial to the Prince Consort in Hyde Park. The Queen was received by the members of the memorial committee, by Mr. Gilbert Scott, the architect, and Mr. John Kelk, the contractor, by whom her Majesty was conducted round the works. The following gentlemen had the honour of exhibiting the various works which are being executed by them:—Mr. J. Foley, the cast of the central statue of the Prince Consort; Messrs. H. Armstead and J. Philip, the podium sculptures and figures; and Messrs. H. Weeks and Calder Marshall, their angle groups. Her Majesty also visited the South Kensington Museum, and inspected the exhibition of fans. The Queen afterwards visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, and returned to Windsor at a quarter before one o'clock. Her Majesty travelled in a state saloon by a special train on the Great Western Railway, to and from London.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Christian attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Professor Lightfoot, D.D., officiated. The Prince and Princess de Joinville and the Duke of Penthièvre and Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty.

On Monday the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. Princess Louisa came to London, and was present at a ball given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House.

On Tuesday Princess Louisa was present at the performance of M. Leschetizky's Musical Union, at St. James's Hall. Her Royal Highness afterwards returned to Windsor. Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke of Penthièvre, and Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg left the castle. Princess Louisa dined with Prince and Princess Christian at Frogmore House.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Council, at which were present Earl De Grey, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Earl of Kimberley, Earl Granville, Viscount Halifax, and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster. Sir William Milbourne James, Judge of the Court of Appeal, and Sir Barnes Peacock, Bart., were introduced and sworn in members of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their seats at the board accordingly. Mr. Helps was Clerk of the Council. Previously to the Council the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster had audiences of the Queen. Earl De Grey and Ripon delivered up to her Majesty the seals of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, held by the late Earl of Clarendon. Earl Granville delivered up the seals of Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Queen conferred the seals of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs upon Earl Granville, who kissed hands on his appointment. The Earl of Kimberley delivered up to her Majesty the seals of Lord Privy Seal, which her Majesty conferred upon Viscount Halifax, who kissed hands on his appointment; and her Majesty conferred the seals of Secretary of State for the Colonies upon the Earl of Kimberley, who kissed hands upon his appointment. The Rajah of Kolapore, attended by Captain E. W. West, of the Bombay Staff Corps, was introduced to the Queen's presence by the Duke of Argyll, and had an interview with her Majesty. Captain West was afterwards presented to the Queen by the Duke of Argyll. Princess Louisa went to Chiswick, and was present at a garden party given by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Her Royal Highness afterwards was present at the state concert at Buckingham Palace.

On Thursday the Queen distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at the twentieth anniversary of the Prince Consort's Windsor Association. It was the Queen's desire that as many as possible of the 1200 persons who had received prizes since the institution of the society should be present. The prizeholders assembled in the lower ward of the castle, and were afterwards conducted through St. George's Chapel and the state apartments into the Home Park, where they dined, at one o'clock, in marquees erected for the occasion. After dinner the assemblage walked through the slopes, and thence through the park to Frogmore, and inspected the Royal dairy and aviary. The party returned to the Home Park to tea; after which the Queen distributed the prizes from a dais, covered with a crimson canopy, in the centre of the group of marquees. The Queen expressed herself highly gratified with the exhibition of cottage handicraft and horticulture. Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice were present.

The Queen has taken her customary daily drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Argyll, Viscount and Viscountess Downe, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Colonel H., and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, and Mr. Theodore Martin have dined with her Majesty.

The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded the Duchess of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Mary Lascelles and the Hon. Florence Seymour have succeeded the Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Emily Cathcart as Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen. Viscount Bridport and Colonel H. Ponsonby have succeeded Lieutenant-General F. H. Seymour and Colonel Du Plat as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

STATE CONCERT.

By command of the Queen a state concert was given, on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of nearly 800 was invited. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by their suite and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the palace at twenty minutes past ten o'clock from Marlborough House. Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louisa, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Prince and Princess Teck were present. The concert commenced immediately after the entrance of the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the other Royal personages, into the saloon.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of green satin, with a tunic of Irish lace, looped with may. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; Indian ornaments of pearls, emeralds, and diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish order.

Princess Christian wore a dress of white China moire antique, over a rose-coloured petticoat, richly trimmed with Honiton lace. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, pearls, diamonds, and emeralds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, St. Isabel of Portugal, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha order.

Princess Louisa wore a dress of rich eau de Nil satin, handsomely trimmed with fine Irish point lace and a branch of standard lilies and grass. Head-dress, a lily wreath and diamonds; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, St. Isabel, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha order.

The artistes were Mesdames Adeline Patti, Pauline Lucca, Patey, and Monbelli; Mdles. Christine Nilsson and Liebhart; Signori Gardoni and Mario; and Messrs. Santley, John

Thomas, Svensden, and Card. Conductor, Mr. G. Cusins. The band and chorus, consisting of upwards of 160 performers, were selected from the Italian Operas, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, and her Majesty's private band.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, after their return from Reading, yesterday week, were present at a dance given by Lord and Lady Alfred Paget at their residence in Queen Anne-street. The Prince also went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean and the Rev. T. Helmore officiated.

On Monday their Royal Highnesses visited the Queen at Windsor Castle. The Prince and Princess dined with Earl and Countess Granville at their residence in Bruton-street. Subsequently their Royal Highnesses gave a ball at Marlborough House, to which a company of about 500 was invited.

On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by the Princess, laid the foundation-stone for the new church (St. Saviour's) for the deaf and dumb, in Oxford-street. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to a dance given by his Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi, at their residence in Belgrave-square.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess gave a garden party at Chiswick, at which most of the Royal and distinguished personages now in London were present. Their Royal Highnesses returned to London in the evening and were present at the state concert at Buckingham Palace.

Major Grey has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at the Mauritius on May 24, and was enthusiastically received. His Royal Highness left the island on June 3 for the colonies.

Princess Teck distributed the prizes to the successful lady competitors at the Royal Botanic Society's exhibition, on Wednesday, at the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park.

His Highness Prince Hassan of Egypt has left town en route for Egypt.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have left Northumberland House for Albury Park, Surrey.

The Duke of Roxburghe has left the Clarendon for Norway.

The marriage of the Earl of Derby and Mary, Marchioness of Salisbury, was solemnised with the utmost privacy on Tuesday, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

The marriage of Lady Alexina Duff and Mr. Aubrey Coventry was celebrated in the vestibule of Duff House, Banffshire, on Saturday last.

The marriage of Lady Edith Nelson and Mr. Charles Clement Tudway was celebrated, with full choral service, on Tuesday, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duchess of Cambridge had a dinner party, yesterday week, at her residence at St. James's Palace.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi gave a soirée dansante, on Tuesday evening, at the Embassy, Belgrave-square. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Archduchess Theresa of Austria, the Duchess of Wirtemberg, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Count and Countess de Paris, the Duke de Nemours and Princess Marguerite d'Orleans, Prince and Princess Teck, the Duke de Penthièvre, and Prince Philip of Coburg were present.

The United States Minister and Mrs. Motley had a reception, on Monday evening, at their residence in Arlington-street, which was numerously attended.

The Duke of Devonshire gave his fourth assembly this season, on Tuesday, at Devonshire House, Piccadilly. Nine hundred guests were present.

The Duke of Sutherland gave a complimentary banquet, on Monday, at Stafford House, to M. de Lesseps, the projector of the Suez Canal. Covers were laid for forty guests. Later in the evening the Duchess had a reception.

Lady Holland gave the first of a series of four afternoon parties, on Wednesday, at Holland House, Kensington. Seven hundred guests assembled.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Goldsmiths' Company have subscribed £100 to the Derby Memorial Statue Fund.

The Prince of Wales will open the Workmen's International Exhibition, on behalf of her Majesty, next Saturday.

The Marquis of Lothian, who had been declining in health for some time past, died, on Monday, at his town residence.

The Lord Mayor's annual banquet to her Majesty's Ministers is appointed to take place on Saturday, the 30th inst.

The Duke of Buccleuch, president of the Horticultural Society, will hold a conversazione, at the gardens, South Kensington, on the evening of Wednesday next.

At Monday's meeting of the Royal Institution, the secretary announced the receipt of £2000, a legacy from the late Mr. Alfred Davis, M.R.I., for the promotion of experimental researches.

On Wednesday evening several of the Bishops, and other personages of distinction, were entertained by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at a banquet in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. Among the guests was M. de Lesseps.

A juvenile fête was given at the Crystal Palace on Monday, the amusements consisting of a series of performances specially suitable for children—a balloon ascent, donkey-races, shadow pantomime, Punch and Judy, marionettes, children's band, and juvenile ballet.

In the fourth week of June there were 129,383 persons in receipt of parochial relief in the metropolis, of whom 32,576 were in the workhouses, and 96,807 were outdoor paupers. The total number was a decrease of 3473 upon the figures in the corresponding period of last year.

The half-yearly election in connection with the Home for Little Boys took place, last Saturday morning, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. John Cunliffe. The summer fête will be held to-day at the home, Horton Kerby, near Dartford. Viscount Sydney will preside.

Two thousand medical practitioners assembled, on the 4th inst., to witness a practical demonstration by Dr. Balmanno Squire of cases of cutaneous disease under his treatment at the British Hospitals for Diseases of the Skin, by means of coloured photography applied to the dissolving-views apparatus.

The champion prize of the All-England Croquet Club, whose match at Wimbledon is noticed in another page, was finally

won by Mr. Peel; he will hold the cup till next year, when it will again be competed for. A champion who proves successful three years running is entitled to call the cup his own.

The last meeting of the season of the Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch Club was held at Willis's Rooms, yesterday week, under the presidency of Lord O'Neill, who was supported by the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Wilton, Lord Calthorpe, the Hon. Edward O'Neill, the Hon. Robert O'Neill, Sir Michael Costa, and others.

Between 300 and 400 masters and mistresses of the ragged schools in London spent Saturday last at Bushy Park by invitation of the committee of the Ragged-School Union. Having dined in a marquee erected for the occasion, they strolled through the park and the grounds of Hampton Court Palace. At five o'clock they were addressed by Lord Shaftesbury.

The Royal Botanic Society's special exhibition of works of art, flowers for table decoration, &c., which began on Wednesday, has been very successful. Prince and Princess Teck arrived about three. Having ascended a platform, the Princess presented the successful lady exhibitors with the gold and silver medals awarded to them. There were about 10,000 visitors.

A copy of Macklin's splendid edition of the Bible, profusely illustrated with about 11,000 engravings and drawings, comprising specimens of every school and style, was sold last week by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, of Leicester-square, for £165. This valuable collection of pictorial art was formed by the late Mr. John Gray Bell, of Manchester, and was handsomely bound in sixty-three large folio volumes.

Mr. E. M. Barry, the architect, criticises the subway being constructed by the Metropolitan Board of Works from the Westminster Steam-Boat Pier to the north end of the Bridge-street subway of the Houses of Parliament, which has been partly completed from his designs. He is sorry that the subway has not been planned as a straight line from point to point, but is being constructed on a crooked line, or, rather, on a line partly straight and partly curved.

Earl Russell, in distributing the prizes at the Warehousemen's and Clerks' Schools, on Saturday, took occasion to make some remarks on the education question. His Lordship expressed satisfaction with reference to the decision arrived at in favour of using the Bible in rate-aided schools. This, he thought, could be done without teaching the distinctive doctrines of any sect, yet so as to diffuse that spirit of charity which ought to unite Christians of all communions.

A morning concert and dramatic interlude, in aid of the funds of the Gentlemen's Self-Help Institute, are to be given at Stafford House, on Monday next, July 11. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, with many others of the nobility, warmly patronise this excellent society, of which Mrs. Una Howard is the indefatigable honorary secretary. The programme of the musical and dramatic doings on Monday presents an inviting bill of fare. Tickets are obtainable of the principal musicsellers; and of Mrs. Howard, at the institute, 20, Bessborough-gardens.

A new street in connection with the Holborn Viaduct was opened for traffic on Monday. It runs from St. Sepulchre's Church on the Viaduct, over the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, into Farringdon-road. The entire length of this street is about 600 ft., with a carriage-way of 30 ft., and two footways of 10 ft. each. Another new street is in course of formation from Holborn-circus to Fleet-street, and the footway on that part of the eastern part of it leading from Holborn-circus to Shoe-lane was also opened on Monday to the public. The width of this street will be the same as in the case of the street above referred to.

A meeting of the British and Colonial Emigration Fund committee was held at the Mansion House, yesterday week—the Lord Mayor presiding. A report was submitted by the sub-committee stating that the number of emigrants sent out since April was 5000, and that the whole of the money received from the public, amounting to £9000, was quite exhausted. They therefore recommended that a strong appeal should be made to the public for at least £2500, to enable them to send out 500 further emigrants, whose names were on the books of the society, and who had been virtually promised a passage. A letter was read from a pauper family who had been sent out to Toronto by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., stating that plenty of work was to be obtained at good wages both for men and women.

M. de Lesseps has been entertained at a banquet by the Duke of Sutherland at Stafford House. The health of the guest was proposed by Mr. Gladstone, who expressed the sense he entertained of the greatness of the work which M. de Lesseps had accomplished for the benefit of mankind. In responding to the toast, M. de Lesseps stated that he had an interview with Mr. Gladstone at the commencement of the enterprise, and he urged him to continue his work with perseverance. A banquet was given on Tuesday night to M. de Lesseps by the Deputy Master and Elder Brethren at the Trinity House, at which about eighty guests were invited. Among them were Sir James Elphinstone, M.P., Mr. Bruce, M.P., Mr. Pender, Sir William Mitchell, and Mr. D. A. Lange. M. de Lesseps, in acknowledging the toast of his health, said that all that was wanting to perpetuate his great work was additional capital. On Thursday a great fête was given to M. de Lesseps at the Crystal Palace.

One of the most interesting archery meetings of the year took place, on Tuesday, in the grounds of the Royal Toxophilite Society, in Regent's Park, on the occasion of the ladies' day. Between sixty and seventy archeresses competed at ten pairs of targets for nineteen prizes. Among the best scorers at sixty yards were Mrs. Butt, Miss Hutchinson, Mrs. Villiers Forbes, and Miss Fox. At fifty yards the principal scorers were Mrs. Butt, Mrs. Villiers Forbes, Mrs. Lister, and Mrs. Thomson. Mrs. W. Butt, under the regulations of the competition, was not allowed to count the blue, black, and white circles; but at sixty yards, from ten golds and thirteen reds, she scored 181, and made the best gross score of the day—namely, 387. Mrs. Butt also made three consecutive golds at one end at both distances, and received in both instances the customary shillings. Score prizes were awarded as follow:—Best score, Mrs. Villiers Forbes; second score, Miss Hutchinson; third score, Miss Fox; fourth score, Mrs. Lister; fifth score, Mrs. Butt; sixth score, Mrs. Hosken. Prizes for golds were gained by Miss Berens, Miss Flight, Miss W. E. Longman, and Miss Henty; for scores at sixty yards, by Miss L. J. Butt and Mrs. Burrard; and at fifty yards, by Mrs. Thomson and Mrs. Haigh. The judges were Mr. R. Butt and Mr. T. Dawson. The last-named gentleman gave a handsome prize for most reds and blues, which was won by Mrs. W. Butt.

The new landing-pier at Douglas, Isle of Man, the cost of which has been nearly £50,000, having been completed to a certain extent, has been opened for the landing and embarkation of passengers.



"GOING TO MARKET," BY L. PERRAULT.
SEE PAGE 42.



"A BRETON PILGRIMAGE," BY JULES BRETON.
(FROM THE PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. GOUPIL AND CO.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 1.

Lord Westbury called attention to the state of the appellate business before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the Lord Chancellor intimated that a bill was in preparation to remedy the evils complained of.

The bill for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 1.

Considerable progress was made in the afternoon sitting with the Elementary Education Bill. Mr. Dixon moved an amendment upon clause 17, to the effect that in all rate-aided schools the admission should be entirely free. The House rejected the proposition by 257 votes against 32. The 26th clause had been discussed when the sitting was suspended.

The House reassembled at nine o'clock only to be immediately counted out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to a large number of public and private bills.

Earl Granville informed their Lordships, at the request of the Marquis of Clanricarde, that the expedition to the Red River settlement had not gone out for purposes of conquest, but to carry out the transfer of the territory to the Dominion of Canada.

The Sale of Benefices Bill was read the second time, after some discussion.

The Salmon Acts Amendment Bill and the Cattle Diseases (Ireland) Bill were also read the second time; the Sequestration Bill passed its final stage; the Local Government Supplemental Bill and the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Bill went through Committee; and the reports of amendments to the Wine and Beer House Act Amendment Bill, the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Bill, and the Ecclesiastical Titles Act Repeal Bill were brought up and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Bruce, in reply to Sir F. Heygate, said that, as hitherto, a religious census would be taken in Ireland. In the case of Scotland, Government being satisfied that such was the general wish of the community, would arrange for obtaining religious statistics; but in England it was not intended to ask for such returns, seeing that the willing co-operation of the people could not be looked for.

In reply to a question from Sir David Wedderburn as to the prospects of Scotch business, the Lord Advocate stated that it was his intention to proceed with the bills he had tabled, with the exception of the Feudal and Burgage Tenure Bill and Lands Valuation Bill. Mr. Gladstone added that the Government hoped to give an opportunity for the discussion of his Lordship's measures, more particularly the Entail Bill and Game-Law Bill.

With reference to the general business of the House, the Premier said it had been found necessary to abandon several bills, including the Real Estate Bill, the Inclosures Bill, and the Turnpike Bill, though, in reference to the last mentioned, a Continuance Bill would be introduced.

The report of the University Tests Bill gave rise to some discussion, in the course of which a proposal by Lord E. Fitzmaurice to include headship of colleges in the operation of the measure was concurred in by Mr. Gladstone, and carried, on a division, by 205 votes to 86.

Committee on the Elementary Education Bill was next resumed, and Sir C. Dilke sought to amend the twenty-seventh clause, relating to the constitution of school-boards, by moving that these bodies should be elected by the ratepayers of the respective districts, instead of by the town council in boroughs and by the vestry in parishes. Considerable debate followed, the amendment being approved by Lord R. Montagu, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. McLaren, and objected to by Mr. Cowper-Temple, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Hope, Sir C. Adderley, Mr. Forster, and Sir J. Pakington. The objection of Mr. Forster was not, however, urged with much pertinacity, and ultimately he expressed his readiness to accede to the amendment so far as boroughs were concerned; but Sir C. Dilke declined to accept the concession, and went to a division, in which he was defeated by a majority of 5 only; the numbers being 145 for his amendment, and 150 against it. Subsequently the Government assented to an amendment proposed by Mr. Hibbert that in parishes the elections to school-boards should be by the ratepayers, instead of by the vestry. It was also agreed that not less than one third of the school-boards in boroughs should be elected from persons who are not members of the town councils.

The Extradition Bill was passed through Committee; and some progress was made with a long list of unopposed orders of the day.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The University Tests Bill was brought up from the Commons and read the first time.

Their Lordships then proceeded to consider the Irish Land Bill as amended. On clause 30, Earl Kimberley moved the restoration of a provision, struck out in Committee, that any tenant in a higher class might, if he chose, claim compensation under a lower class. The amendment being opposed by several noble Lords, it was agreed that the question should stand over until the third reading. Lord Bessborough moved to restore the £100 limit of value for holdings to which the payment of damages for eviction is to apply, in place of the £50 fixed by their Lordships; and, although this proposal was resisted by Lord Salisbury, it was supported by the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Cairns, and when a division was taken was carried by a majority of 82—130 to 48. Then Lord Granville was allowed to restore, with certain limitations, the provisions of the original bill which enabled the assignees of holdings to claim compensation for evictions, and established the presumption that improvements had been made by the tenant and not by the landlord, both of which had been struck out in Committee. Some other amendments were introduced, and the third reading of the bill was fixed for Friday.

The Magistrates in Populous Places (Scotland) Bill, the Wages Attachment Abolition Bill, and the Protection of Inventors Bill were read the second time. The Cattle Diseases (Ireland) Bill was passed through Committee. The Wine and Beer House Act (1869) Amendment Bill, the Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill, the Local Government Supplemental Bill, the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Supplemental Bill, and the Ecclesiastical Titles Act Repeal Bill were read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At the day sitting, on the motion for the third reading of the University Tests Bill, Mr. Green, complaining that Government had violated the compromise which had been agreed on, moved that the bill be read the third time that day three months. After some discussion, in the course of which Mr. Hardy said that, while he would not have raised opposition at that stage, he had no option but to support the amendment. The third reading was carried, on a division, by 247 votes to 113.

The House having gone into Committee on the Education Bill, Mr. Forster said he would bring up a new clause providing that the school boards should consist of not less than five nor more than fifteen members, elected triennially, and that the Education Department should have the power of dissolution. This was agreed to, as was also another proposal to give power to the Education Department to fix the number of members of school boards within the specified limits. An amendment to clause 33, proposing to give the Education Department power to divide parishes into school districts, was negatived without a division. With regard to rating, Sir M. Lopes moved that the annual assessment should not exceed one penny in the pound. The motion was opposed by Mr. Forster, and no decision was arrived at when the sitting was suspended at seven o'clock.

At the evening sitting, Mr. Lambert brought on his motion calling on the House to take some decisive step for substantially and gradually reducing the National Debt, and sketched a plan of his own by which the imposition of a special income tax of 9d. or 6d. would clear off the whole debt in thirty-five or forty-four years. Mr. Lowe's answer was that, in point of fact, the debt was being substantially and gradually reduced, and he had no objection to a resolution that this should continue to be done. But, as the phrase "decisive step" seemed to imply that all the available means at the disposal of the Treasury should be applied to this one purpose, he could not agree to it. Taxation was not an abstract science, but a practical operation, in which the tastes and prejudices of the taxpayers had to be consulted; and the proper course was to divide the surplus, as occasion seemed to require, between reduction of burdens and liquidation of debt. In illustration of his own policy he mentioned that since April 1, 1869, some £7,800,000 had been cleared off, and £4,000,000 odd this year; and although, since June 30, 1869, £2,600,000 of taxes had been remitted the revenue had only lost one tenth of that sum, £260,000. The general feeling of the House seemed to be, as expressed by Mr. P. Urquhart, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, Mr. Macfie, and Mr. Illingworth, that the reduction of the debt should not be allowed to interfere too much with relief from taxation. Sir J. Lubbock thought the practice of reducing the National Debt by means of terminable annuities was only an elaborate system of throwing dust in the eyes of the country, as they thereby detracted very considerably from the moral effect which would be produced by seriously attempting to pay off the debt. Ultimately the resolution, modified in the way suggested by Mr. Lowe, was agreed to.

The collision between the Bombay and Oneida was referred to by Mr. Hanbury-Tracy, who moved a resolution affirming that there was nothing to justify the severe reprimand administered by the Board of Trade to Captain Eyre, of the Bombay. Mr. Lefevre defended the course taken by the Board of Trade, as did also Mr. Gladstone, and the motion was ultimately withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Brown moved the second reading of a bill to repeal the enactment which is commonly known as the Night Poaching Act of 1862. He complained that the Act had caused great irritation in the country districts, in which the rural constabulary were empowered to act as gamekeepers, and that it had done nothing whatever to put down poaching. Sir D. Wedderburn, in seconding the motion, described the Night Poaching Act as a measure which conferred arbitrary powers upon the police. Viscount Galway moved the rejection of the bill, and contended that the Act which was sought to be repealed had operated beneficially in breaking up gangs of poachers who infested the country. Sir George Grey was of opinion, inasmuch as the Government had promised to deal with the whole question of the game laws, that the discussion was a waste of time. Mr. Bruce said he had received no complaints of the operation of the Act. Whilst admitting the evils of the present system, he could not pledge the Government to take up the question even next Session, because "many important matters" would then engage the attention of the House. The bill was thrown out by 140 votes against 62.

The second reading of the bill for the suppression of Sunday trading, introduced by Mr. Hughes, was supported by Mr. Bruce, and was carried, by a majority of 45 votes, against an amendment for its postponement for six months moved by Mr. P. Taylor and seconded by Mr. Rylands.

The Vaccination Act (1867) Amendment Bill of Mr. Candlish was, after a short discussion, withdrawn, on an undertaking given by the Home Secretary that the whole subject should be referred to a Select Committee next Session.

Leave was given to Mr. D. Dalrymple to bring in a bill to amend the law of lunacy and to provide for the management of habitual drunkards, and to the Home Secretary a bill for granting certificates to pedlars.

A new writ was issued for Norwich, in the room of Sir H. J. Stracey, who was unseated on petition.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Sligo and Cashel Disfranchisement Bill was read the second time.

Earl Granard then moved that the Corporation of Sligo should be heard by counsel at the bar of the House; but, after considerable discussion, the motion was negatived without a division.

PRAYER-BOOK (LECTIONARY) BILL.

The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of this bill, and explained the alterations which were proposed to be made in the Prayer-Book.

The Earl of Shaftesbury agreed that the alterations proposed would be a great improvement to the Prayer-Book, but regretted that the Apocrypha was not omitted altogether. He took exception to the word "Lectionary," which meant the Scriptures and Lectures in the Roman Catholic religion. The use of it was carried by the casting-vote of the Prolocutor. Under those circumstances, he thought that that House was not a proper tribunal to decide the question.

The Bishop of Gloucester, as the senior member of the Commission, explained what they had done, and that the report they had made was signed by them all unanimously. With regard to the word "Lectionary," it was not in the schedule, and would not appear in the Prayer-Book.

After a lengthened discussion, the bill was read the second time.

The Ecclesiastical Dilapidation (No. 2 Bill) was read the third time and passed, some amendments being introduced, to which the Archbishop of York did not object.

The Magistrates in Populous Places (Scotland) Bill, the Wages Attachment Bill, and the Protection of Investments Bill were severally passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. J. White asked why the recommendation, "That provision be made for the transfer of the duties of the office of Lord Privy Seal to some other department of the Government, and that the salary be discontinued," has not yet been carried out. Mr. Gladstone said that the recommendation had been made in 1850; but since then the subject had been twice before the House of Commons—once in 1859, and again in

1860. Upon both these occasions the House decided by a majority against the abolition of the office. As another hon. member had given notice of his intention to call the attention of the House to the subject, he would not enter further into the matter, but would simply say that in the condition of public business during the past two Sessions, both in the Cabinet and in Parliament, the services of the Lord Privy Seal had been extremely valuable.

Mr. Lowe, replying to a question respecting the fire at Constantinople, said that a sum of £750 had been sent out by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The Government hoped to do justice in all proper cases, and would consider the cases when the details were brought before them.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The House went into Committee on this bill, when Sir Massey Lopes's amendment to clause 45 was resumed. It proposed to omit the words "any deficiency shall be raised by the school board as provided by this Act," in order to insert a provision to the effect that, if any further amount should be required, either for past or present liabilities, it should be provided by the rating authorities out of the local rates, provided that the amount required did not exceed one penny in the pound. Mr. Mellor opposed the amendment, and expressed his disappointment at the withdrawal of the three-penny rate. After some remarks from Sir M. H. Beach and Mr. V. Harcourt, Mr. Forster repudiated the argument which he said had pervaded the whole of the discussion upon the question—namely, that the present bill proposed for the first time to fasten the expense of school charges upon the local taxpayer, the fact being that at the present moment more than one third of the expense of education was paid out of the Imperial Exchequer. After some observations from Colonel Bartleet, Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Scourfield, Mr. Walter, and Mr. Liddell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the clause, arguing that, if the support of the schools were left entirely to local rates, the result would be starvation; and begged the House to consider the question, not as one of a little more or a little less of burden upon the ratepayers, but as a matter which involved the efficiency of the education it was proposed to give. Mr. Pell having briefly addressed the Committee, Mr. Disraeli expressed his inability to support the amendment, but at the same time hoped the Government would consent to postpone the clause with a view to the introduction of a modified proposition. Mr. Gladstone strongly opposed the amendment, and after some observations from Mr. Dixon, Sir Massey Lopes, and Sir H. Hoare, the Committee divided, with the following result:—For the amendment, 88; against, 273: majority, 185. Clause 45 was then agreed to.

On clause 46 Mr. V. Harcourt moved an amendment, the object of which was to halve the school fund deficiency between the local rate and the Consolidated Fund. On a division the amendment was negatived by 176 against 21. Mr. Kennaway moved a proviso in the clause exempting a parish from contributing to the local rate for schools if, upon a public inquiry, the Education Department should be satisfied that the claim for exemption had been made out. Mr. W. E. Forster opposed the proviso. After some discussion, the amendment was negatived without a division. Sir C. Adderley proposed an addition authorising ratepayers to deduct their subscriptions to voluntary schools from their local rates for a school board. Mr. W. E. Forster objected to the amendment on the ground of principle, and also because he believed its effect would be to damage the working of the education system. This amendment was likewise negatived without a division.

Clauses up to 53 were then agreed to.

On clause 54, providing for the publication of the accounts, Mr. Cross moved a proviso requiring an abstract of the school accounts to be published in the local newspapers. Mr. Forster opposed the amendment on the ground that it would entail a great and unnecessary expense. After some discussion, the Committee divided, when the amendment was negatived by 217 against 89. Mr. Forster then moved an amendment making the publication of the accounts permissive, which was agreed to. The clause as amended was then added to the bill.

The Chairman soon afterwards reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The Convalescent Home, Bognor, was opened on Wednesday. The home consists of a substantial house between the railway station and the sea, with seven acres of splendidly timbered land. It has been purchased, fitted, and furnished by the Merchant Taylors' Company, at great cost, for the reception of convalescent patients from the London hospitals, and is now ready for the treatment of upwards of forty invalids, who have been so far relieved as to require only good nursing, sea air, and nourishment for their restoration to health. The home has been liberally endowed in perpetuity by the company.

A Board of Trade inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the ship *Star of the West* was concluded at Greenwich last Saturday. The vessel was bound from Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, to London, and on June 9, in a fog, struck on a rock off Ushant and was wrecked. The Court found that Mr. Ellery, the captain, shaped too fine a course with the very light and scant north wind to weather Ushant, and thereby came within the influence of a strong flood tide, which, together with a thick fog obscuring the land, was the proximate cause of the stranding of the vessel; but they were not disposed to treat the case as one of positive neglect, and therefore returned Mr. Ellery his certificate.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards were granted to the crews of various life-boats for services on the occasion of shipwrecks on our coasts. Various other rewards were granted to the crews of different shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on the coasts of the United Kingdom. Payments amounting to about £1900 were ordered to be made on life-boat establishments, and, to meet in part those heavy expenses, £1000 stock of the funded capital of the institution was ordered to be sold. Works at several life-boat stations were ordered to be carried out, at a cost of £352. The late Mrs. Rolleston, of Swindon, who had long been a subscriber of £20 a year to the institution, had left it a legacy of £500. New life-boats had just been sent by the society to Clovelly (Devon) and Ardrossan (Scotland). A new life-boat establishment was ordered to be formed in Morte Bay, near Ilfracombe. The shipmasters of the port of Bristol, in the African trade, have expressed their intention of presenting the entire cost of a life-boat station to the society and of contributing £50 annually towards its support. Reports were read from Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., the inspector, and Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution, who had recently been engaged on tours of inspection of the life-boats on the west coast of England and the Scotch coast, most of which boats they found in very good order.

"A GRAND BRETON PARDON."

M. Jules Breton's interesting and highly-characteristic picture of a grand Breton pardon is not intended, we imagine, to depict any particular pilgrimage, but rather to serve as a general representation of those striking religious ceremonies, which necessarily have a good deal in common, and are among the most picturesque pageants of modern times. The two principal Breton pilgrimages are those of St. Anne of Auray and Guingamp. The former goes on all through the summer, although Whitsuntide and the fête-day of the patron saint are the occasions which attract the greatest multitude of devotees; whereas the latter is limited to the Saturday preceding the first Sunday in July, when the procession takes place, and to a couple of days or so following. The Breton saints are of a homely sort. The miracles they are reported to have performed are not particularly marvellous, which is, perhaps, accounted for by the peasantry who hold them in such reverence, and who are, probably, as simple-minded and superstitious as any in Europe, lacking the ardent imaginations of the southern races. Even so far back as the year 1623, when St. Anne of Auray first came into notice, all that is pretended to have happened was a vision to an ignorant peasant, whose pastor thought him crazed, as he no doubt was, but whose bishop patronised him; following upon which a broken statue was found in a certain field, and attracted pilgrims from far and near, who left behind them offerings sufficient to build a chapel in which the relic might be enshrined, but which, in later times, has been replaced, it seems, by a new building.

Pilgrims come from one end of Brittany to the other to the shrine of St. Anne, not merely barefooted, as of old, but packed in third-class railway carriages; for, from the month of June until the end of September, the company of the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest issue cheap return-tickets from all stations on their line. The pilgrims come singly and in companies, and sometimes an entire family will make the journey—the aged supported by the more stalwart, and the mother carrying her new-born child. Sailors, too, in pursuance of some vow made in time of peril, will proceed thither barefooted and bareheaded from the point of the coast where they chanced to be cast ashore. The inhabitants of the Isle Dieu are not deterred by the sixty leagues which they have to traverse from paying annual homage to St. Anne. The sailors of the commune of Arzon, at the extremity of the peninsula of Rhins, in memory of a vow made by their fathers during a naval combat they were engaged in with the Dutch, come regularly to the shrine every Whit Monday. They embark, with their wives and children, at Port Navalo, on board luggers with red sails, having at the head of the flotilla a richly-decked vessel, in which are the clergy of the parish in charge of a massive silver crucifix. On the same day there arrive by land processions from all the neighbouring and even from far-distant parishes, preceded by crucifixes, the banners of their patron saints, and the flags of their communes. Ladies of high birth and delicate frames are said not unfrequently to accompany these bands, followed by their carriages, the use of which they rigidly deny themselves except to return home in. So soon as the tower of the chapel is discerned in the distance the pilgrims fall upon their knees, and subsequently continue the journey in silence with their chaplets in their hands. As they draw nigh the immense open space, shaded by chestnut trees, that conducts to the miraculous fountain and the building which contains the object of their adoration, the different bands of pilgrims mingling together present a curious spectacle in their varied and picturesque costumes, in which, as in their language, centuries of civilisation have wrought scarcely any change.

Reciting their prayers, numbers will congregate round the fountain, of whom many will dip their faces, hands, and feet in the water which flows into the smaller basins, while others will drink of it at its principal source. The more fatigued will repose themselves on the steps of the surrounding amphitheatre, while long files of ardent pilgrims continue their weary march round the chapel walls and under the cloistered galleries, bare-headed, and carrying lighted tapers in their hands. Some will even, by way of penance, make the circuit on their knees and slowly mount the numerous steps of what is termed the Scala Sancta, and kiss the feet of the statues at its summit.

As soon as the sun had risen on the morning of Saturday last the narrow, tortuous streets of the old town of Guingamp were crowded with pilgrims, come to perform their devotions at the shrine of Notre Dame de Bon Secours and to take part in the evening procession in her honour. Many had journeyed thither on foot and from long distances that had required two or three days to accomplish, while some thousands had arrived by the railway from all parts of Brittany. The town was *en fête*. In the various open spaces booths were erected at which, besides eatables of different kinds, some few useful and many useless articles were exposed for sale, including an endless number of pictures and images of Our Lady of Good Help and of such saints as are especially dear to the Breton peasant, together with crucifixes, chaplets, charms, and candles of all dimensions. There were to be seen all the various shows that usually grace a second-rate French fair, and all the incentives to gambling that the French police tolerate, with some few—such as thimble-rigging—that are rigidly prohibited in the department of the Seine, if not in that of the Côtes du Nord.

"The Pardon of Guingamp," according to the local historians, traces back its origin to the remotest antiquity; and, save during the interregnum of the Revolution, they assert it has always gathered together a considerable multitude of the devout; still, it is only within the last few years that the image of the Virgin, the object of all this homage, has been awarded a crown by his Holiness the Pope, and has thereby assumed a rank to which she was not entitled before. To a stranger the assemblage which the celebration of the pardon brings together presents many points of interest. These dense crowds enable him to study no end of varieties of the Breton type, in all the diversity of the Armonican costume; the men with their broad-brim hats, with velvet streamers fluttering behind, and their long matted hair falling over their shoulders and down their backs; their large stand-up shirt collars; their short jackets, trimmed with velvet and more or less embroidered; their waistcoats, covered with double rows of bright metal buttons, placed quite close together; their knee-breeches and tightly-fitting leggings, the latter ornamented with more gilt buttons at the ankle; their embroidered leather belts, their huge wooden sabots, and their pilgrims' staves. The women, too, are not less interesting in the whitest and quaintest of caps, an endless variety of shape, and occasionally of the richest lace, in their bright-coloured bodices or shawl neckerchiefs, their silk aprons, their sober-tinted gowns, and with their chaplets invariably in their hands.

The more devout pilgrims first of all betake themselves to the Chapel of our Lady of Good Help, whose statue surmounting the altar is magnificently robed in gold-and-silver-embroidered blue and white satin, just as the chapel itself is decorated with flags and flowers, and festoons of coloured lamps, for the occasion. Some few pilgrims will make offer-

ings at her shrine; but the majority appear to content themselves with burning a candle in her honour at an adjacent circular frame, erected for the purpose, while, kneeling pell-mell on the stone pavement and sadly jostled by the curious, they go through their appointed prayers. But not only is this side chapel crowded; the church itself—hung from one end to the other with banners, its altars all decorated with flowers, its sacramental plate, its relics, and its ornaments of all kinds exposed—is packed so thickly with kneeling pilgrims that the passage from one end to the other is rendered extremely difficult. Leaving the church, many of the more weary pilgrims betake themselves at once to the quaint metal fountain in the adjoining "place," surmounted by a statue of the Virgin, with a large wreath of newly-gathered flowers encircling her head and a large bouquet in her hand. Congregated round about are a dozen or more old women with little earthenware bowls, which they fill with water and offer to all comers to drink of, and even to lave their faces, hands, and feet in. Their ablutions over, the more austere pilgrims will content themselves with strolling abstractedly through the town until evening sets in and vespers are about to commence; while others kill the intervening time at the various shows, in the cider-booths, or in risking their sous and francs at one or the other games of chance that tempt them on every hand.

The church bells toll for vespers; crowds of men and women, each provided with a wax taper, struggle through the streets to the entrance of the edifice, the steps of which are lined with cripples, feeble old men and women, and beggars of a sturdy type, got up to present as repulsive an appearance as possible. The church, which is brilliantly up, is crowded in every part. The service terminated, precisely at nine o'clock, the bells begin to chime, and then to toll a monotonous peal, while most of the houses in the town are being illuminated, and the head of the procession—composed of men and women mingled together indiscriminately, the half-wild looking Bas-Breton every now and then alternating with some charming-looking demoiselle whose toilette is after the latest mode—is seen descending the flight of steps in front of the north door of the church, preceded by a priest bearing the cross. A troop of cavalry stationed immediately opposite salutes the sacred symbol; and for a quarter of an hour pilgrims, all with lighted tapers in their hands, and the men with their heads bare, continue descending the steps in double file. While these are passing out at the north door, another detachment of pilgrims, also in double file and similarly provided with lighted tapers, is leaving the church by the west. The two detachments proceed in opposite directions—the one moving towards the upper, the other to the lower end of the town. At the expiration of the quarter of an hour just spoken of, the ornamental portion of the procession is seen to emerge from the north door of the church, consisting, first of all, of some young and rather pretty girls, robed entirely in white, and carrying the silk-embroidered banner of the Virgin; then more girls and banners, followed by the members of various female religious communities, in the costumes of their order, bearing their respective banners; next come several small gilt statues, carried on handsome stands, one of which represents St. Fiacre, the patron saint of the gardeners, and another St. Joseph, the patron saint of the carpenters. Then follow richly gilt caskets containing various relics, borne by and surrounded by priests; a gold bust with a long forked beard; a wax figure of a dead child in white, her head wreathed with lilies, lying on a purple cushion covered with a crimson pall, and preceded and followed by banners innumerable. Then a number of men and boys dressed up to represent sailors, and bearing a couple of models of men-of-war of the old school and a huge gilt anchor; then some of the youths of the college, accompanied by their band; next a number of men with banners and large ornamental openwork lanterns; then the sapeurs pompiers and their band; and, finally, a body of priests in rich vestments. The two detachments of pilgrims eventually join themselves together, and the procession, composed at this time of at least 10,000 people, passes up the main street of the town and round the large triangular place where the fountain is situated, chanting all the while. Here three tall poles had been erected, surrounded by banners in honour of the Virgin, and having immense piles of faggots stacked at their base. While the procession is moving round this open space in the direction of the church these stacks of faggots are set light to, one after the other, filling the air above with fiery sparks, as the ground is already thronged below with lighted tapers, and throwing out such intense heat in their immediate proximity as to cause pilgrims and spectators alike to struggle to escape from it. Such are the aspects of a Breton Pilgrimage or Pardon.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending July 2:—

In London the births of 2213 children—1129 boys and 1084 girls—were registered last week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1359. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 1961, and the deaths 1227 per week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2160 births and 1350 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 53 and the deaths 9 above the estimated average. The deaths were higher than in any week since the beginning of May. Zymotic diseases caused 462 deaths, including 12 from smallpox (6 of which occurred in Bethnal-green), 42 from measles, 80 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 5 from croup, 28 from whooping-cough, 8 from typhus, 12 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 7 from simple continued fever, 6 from erysipelas, and 192 from diarrhoea. Twelve deaths of infants were classed as "simple cholera" in the returns registered. Of the 192 deaths from diarrhoea, 175 were of children under five years of age. Three deaths were caused by sunstroke.

During the week 5411 births and 3038 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom, and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 22 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns were as follow:—Liverpool, 27 per 1000; Bradford, 25; Manchester, 24; Salford, 21; London, 22; Birmingham, 16; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 20; Leeds, 24; Portsmouth, 11; Sheffield, 21; Hull, 23; Wolverhampton, 16; Bristol, 23; Nottingham, 11; Sunderland, 22; Leicester, 20; Norwich, 24. Diarrhoea caused 360 deaths in the seventeen towns, or just double the number returned from that disease in the previous week. Scarlet fever caused 13 out of 76 deaths in Bristol, and 11 out of 101 deaths in Sheffield. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality last week was 23 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 24; and in Dublin, 20.

In Paris the deaths registered during the week ending July 2 were at the annual rate of 34 per 1000 persons living.

Smallpox caused 210 deaths, as compared with 233 in each of the two preceding weeks. In Vienna the annual rate of mortality during the week ending the 25th ult. was 35 per 1000.

The mansion of Mr. Joseph Hall, at Clooney, near Quin, one of the most magnificent residences in the county of Clare, was destroyed by fire on Thursday week.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Much excitement has been observable in the Stock Exchange during the week. The warlike attitude of France to the establishment of a Prussian Prince on the Spanish throne caused considerable uneasiness, and a heavy fall took place. Subsequently, on the rumour that an amicable settlement had been arrived at, the markets improved, and a portion of the decline was recovered. Consols have been unsettled. For delivery the price now is 92½ to 92¾; for the 1st August Account, 92½ to 92¾. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ to 91¾; Exchequer Bills, par to 5s. prem; Bank Stock, 233 to 235; India, 110½ to 111; and India Bonds, 20s. to 25s. prem. Colonial Government Securities have been quiet, and without change of importance.

The market for English Railway Stocks has been depressed, and numerous adverse movements have been noticed in prices. Brighton has been unfavourably influenced by the rumour that the dividend will be very small. Caledonian, 77 to 77½; Great Eastern, 38½ to 39; Great Northern, A, 131½ to 132; Midland, 130½ to 130¾; London and North-Western, 129½ to 129¾; Great Western, 71½ to 71¾; Metropolitan, 69 to 69½; South-Eastern, 75½ to 76; London and Brighton, 59½ to 60; North-Eastern, 145½ to 145¾; and South Australian and Lombardo-Venetian, 15½ to 16.

Much excitement has been noticed in the market for Foreign Bonds, and numerous fluctuations have taken place. At one time the threatened outbreak of hostilities on the Continent caused a heavy fall to take place in prices, which, however, was partially recovered on a rumour of a peace settlement in the Spanish question. Brazilian, 1865, 91½ to 92; Egyptian, 1865, 101½ to 102; Mexican, 16 to 16½; Italian, 1861, 55½ to 55¾ ex div.; Spanish, 1865, 29½ to 29¾ ex div.; Ditto, 1867, 28½ to 28¾ ex div.; Turkish, 1867, 18½ to 18¾ ex div.; Ditto Five per Cents, 50½ to 51; Ditto, 1869, 61½ to 62 ex div.; Peru, 1865, 88½ to 89 ex div. and drawing; United States 5-20 Bonds, 93 to 94.

Bank Shares have been steady, but there has been very little inquiry for either Telegraph Shares or Miscellaneous Securities.

The Money Market has continued quiet throughout the week, and the open market quotation for good short paper has ranged from 2½ to 2¾ per cent.

At the Bank of England the applications for accommodation have not been much fewer.

The principal feature in the Bullion Market is the withdrawal of a sum of £150,000 from the Bank of England for transmission to Constantinople. This singular movement is said to be in connection with the recent purchase of Turkish Five per Cents in the market, which has caused a great flow of capital from Constantinople, and the present shipment has been made to supply the deficiency.

Rumours of new loans are still current; though, in the present disturbed state of the political atmosphere, further delay may occur. Already the loan of Turkey is mentioned as a likely applicant; while Italy and Spain are both in financial difficulty, and will require assistance. It is stated that the Brazilian loan will be raised in Brazil, and that there will be no occasion to apply to this country.

The derelict John Dryden, with a cargo of cotton, from Bombay, has been discovered in the Red Sea. The insurances have long since been settled by the underwriters.

The London and Westminster Bank will declare a dividend and bonus of 4 per cent. for the half year ended the 31st March, and forward the sum of £200,000 to the shareholders. The London and Westminster Bank of London will be at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, to which will be added a bonus of 2½ per cent. on the paid-up capital, making the total 12½ per cent. for the half year.

At a meeting of the East Indian Railway it was stated that telegraphic advices showed that the traffic receipts for the past half year had amounted to £146,000, being £26,000 in excess of the corresponding half of 1869, when they were able to pay a bonus of ½ per cent. to the shareholders above the guaranteed interest.

Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India have been received at the Bank. The lowest tender is for 100 days, to Calcutta, £207,500; to Bombay, £100,000; and to Madras, £2500. The minimum price was fixed at 1s. 11½d., and tenders at 1s. 16d. on each Presidency will receive about 50 per cent. The result shows an increased demand for means of remittance to the East.

The directors of the Reversionary Interest Society announce a dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent., and a bonus of 5s. per share on the old, and 15s. on the new shares.

The dividend of the London Joint-Stock Bank will be at the rate of 12½ per cent. in addition to a bonus of 3s. per share, making a return for the half year of 7½ per cent.

At a meeting of the Imperial Fire Office a dividend of £1 and a bonus of £3 per share were declared, making a return of £4 for the year, or £40,000.

The North and South Wales Bank have declared a dividend of 15s. per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, together with a bonus of 15s., making 17½ per cent. for the year.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—There was a limited attendance of millers here to-day, but the supply of English wheat was small. Owing to the absence of Continental buyers and to the favourable accounts received of the growing crops, there was very little inquiry for any kind of wheat, and sales of both English and foreign produce could only be effected at a further decline of 1s. to 1½d. per quarter. Barley was quiet, but firm in value. Oats gave 1s. 1d. per quarter, while maize was also easier. Beans and peas were scarce and commanded full rates. The flour trade was very inanimate, and best foreign and country marks could be bought on lower terms.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 340; malt, 145; oats, 20 qrs. Foreign: wheat, 7110; barley, 870; oats, 16,800; beans, 570 qrs.; 800, 3810 barrels.

English Currencies.—Red wheat, 42s. to 45s.; white ditto, 45s. to 51s.; barley, 28s. to 36s.; malt, 48s. to 63s.; oats, 21s. to 30s.; beans, 49s. to 53s.; peas, 56s. to 41s. per quarter. Flour, 32s. to 47s. per 280 lb.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat: 46,362 quarters of English wheat sold last week at an average price of 51s. 6d. per quarter; barley, 412 quarters at 32s.; and oats, 2691 quarters at 25s. 10d. per quarter.

Seeds have continued very inactive, but without material alteration in price. Linseed and rapeseed have been less firm.

Colonial Produce.—The Mining-land markets have been dull during the week, but prices have been fairly supported. For sugar almost there has been more inquiry, at strong currencies, but the market on the spot is still weak. Coffee has been in good supply, and values are scarcely so firm. The tea auctions have progressed slowly, at late rates. Rice has been very inactive, in sympathy with the depressed state of the wheat trade.

Hops and Straw.—The supply on sale at the market to-day was moderate. The trade was steady, at the annexed quotations:—Prime old hay, 110s. to 120s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 100s.; prime new hay, 90s. to 100s.; inferior ditto, 70s. to 80s.; prime old clover, 120s. to 140s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 120s.; prime new clover, 110s. to 120s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 100s.; and straw, 24s. to 26s. per load.

Provisions.—For bacon there has been very little demand, at about 18s. rates. Butter has been quieter. Friesland, 112s. to 114s.; Zwoile and Kampen, 102s. to 104s.; Danish and Kiel, 90s. to 110s.; Bosc, 84s. to 94s.; Leen, 100s. to 102s.; and Normandy, 94s. to 105s. Fine cheese has been steady, but other qualities have been lower. Lard and pork have been quiet.

Spirits.—Rum has changed hands to a fair extent, on former terms. Brandy and grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Potatoes.—Stocks of old potatoes are now nearly exhausted, and prices are high; but new produce has come plentifully to hand, and the trade has been dull.

Wool.—In the present state of the yarn trade there is little apprehension for any material fall in the value of wool; but the recent large additions to stocks has caused buyers to operate with great caution.

Hops.—The accounts from the hop plantations are all that can be desired, and the bine has progressed very favourably. Under the circumstances, such in the Borough has been at a standstill, and prices are nominal.

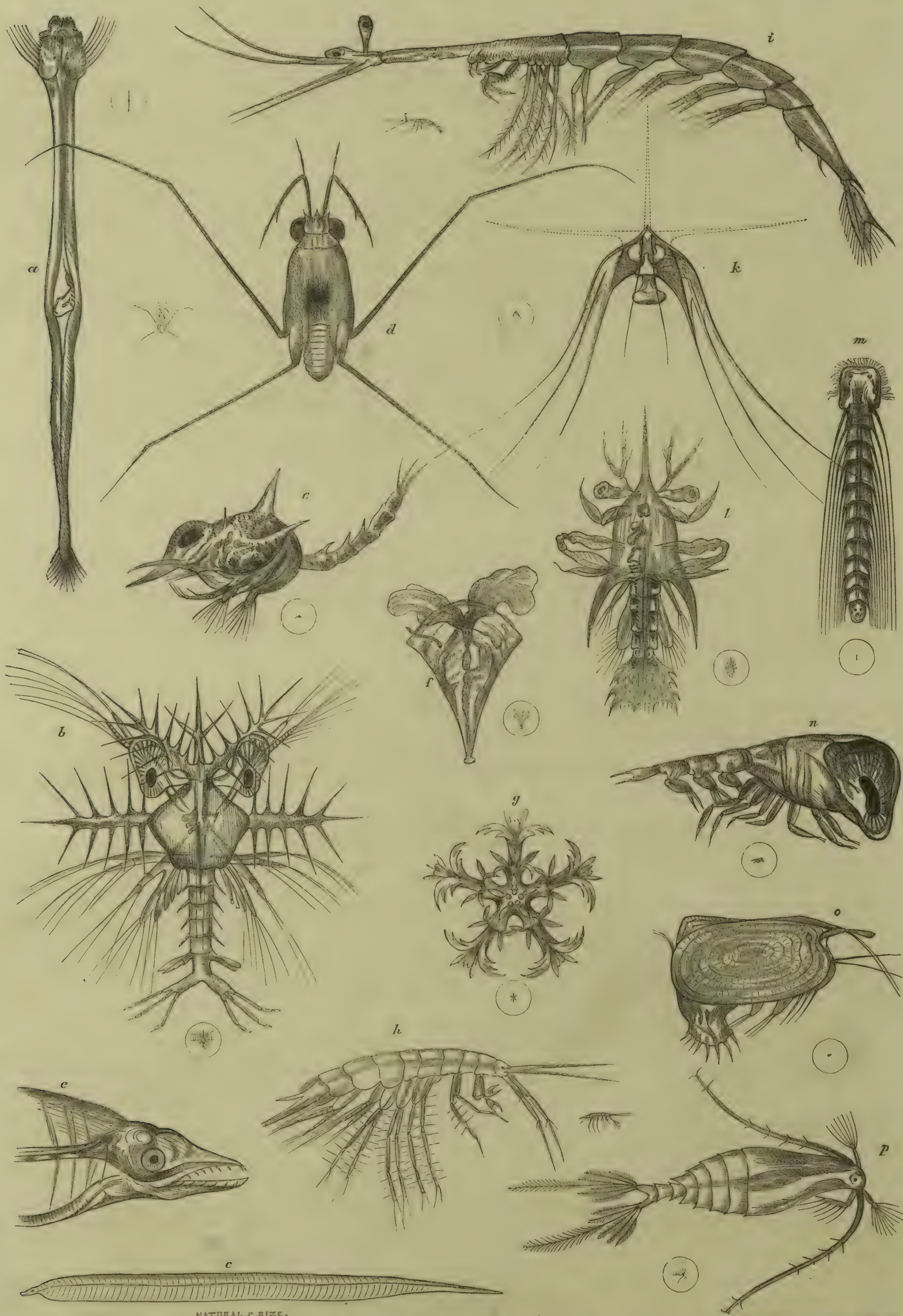
Oils.—Linseed oil on the spot, is firm, at £31 5s. to £31 10s.; English brown rape, £42; refined, £44 10s.; foreign fine, £43. Cotton and olive oils are steady.

Tallow.—Y.C., on the spot, is obtainable at 45s.; and 46s. 3d. to 47s. 1d. last three months.

Cheese.—Newcastle, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Sunderland, 14s. 9d. to 17s. 6d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 15s. 6d. to 17s.; Blyth, Scotch, Welsh, and York, 18s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—Quietness has been the characteristic of the cattle trade to-day. The supplies of stock have been moderate, and about equal to the demand, which has ruled heavy, at the rate current on Monday. Prime beasts have been scarce, and such have commanded full prices; otherwise the demand has been inactive, at barely previous quotations. The best breeds have sold at 5s. to 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. With sheep the market has been fairly supplied; sales have progressed slowly, at about Monday's quotations. The best Downs and all half-breeds have changed hands at 5s. 2d. and, in some instances, 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. Lambs have been firm, and the inquiry for calves has been heavy.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.; prime Scots, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; prime South-down ditto, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10s. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; lambs, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; suckling calves, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 5d.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—English: Beasts, 350; sheep and lambs, 10,640; calves, 119; pigs, 29. Foreign: beasts, 635; sheep and lambs, 6111; calves, 645; pigs, 37.



NATURAL SIZE.

a Species of Sagitta. b Larva of a Decapodous Crustacean. c Leptocephalus (head magnified). d Ocean-fly. e Zoe. f Pteropodous Mollusc. g Asteridean. h Amphipodous Crustacean. i Stomatopodous Crustacean. k Larval Echinoderm. l Alaurina. m New Annelid. n Amphipod Crustacean. o Ostracodous or Bivalve Crustacean. p Copepodous Crustacean. (The natural sizes shown by the figures within circles.)

SPECIMENS OF OCEAN SURFACE LIFE, DRAWN BY SUB-LIEUTENANT FRANCIS I. PALMER, R.N.

SEE PAGE 42.



THE OGHEE OUTPOST FORT, HUZARA FRONTIER, PUNJAB.

A PUNJAB FRONTIER OUTPOST.

It may be recollected that, nearly two years ago, the British troops stationed along the north-west frontier of the Punjab were employed in a desultory conflict with the Huzaras in the valley of Agrore, which lies between a spur of the Himalayas and the Kala Daka, or Black Mountains. The Number of this Journal for Oct. 17, 1868, contained a view of the camp in Agrore and one of the village of Oghee, where was a police station which had been suddenly attacked, without provocation, by the Huzara chieftain. As the barbarous tribes of this

district have not yet been induced to refrain from predatory incursions, a fort was erected at Oghee, towards the end of last year, and was occupied by two regiments and a half of native infantry, a half battery of mountain artillery, and some cavalry, to protect the lives and cattle of the neighbouring peasants. We give an illustration of this fort, which is a square of masonry, each side seventy yards long, with two bastions at diagonally opposite angles, one double-storied, and all loop-holed; the main gate is covered by a semicircular demilune. The sketch we have engraved was taken from the picket ridge, which is separated by a rather deep nullah from the Oghee

plain, and commands a view through the Kathaie Pass, leading into Koonsh, with the Kaghan snowy mountains in the distance. The plain of Oghee is 3800 ft. above the sea-level.

Captain Berry, of the Santiago, some time ago fell in during a hurricane off Bahia with the Grassendale, which was in a sinking condition, having a crew of thirty-two on board. Captain Berry and his crew succeeded in rescuing all of them in the boats, and the Marine Board has presented him with a binocular telescope in recognition of his bravery.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES OPENING THE SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN OF SEAMEN, WELLCLOSE-SQUARE.
SEE PAGE 42.

WORK SCHOOL OF ART.—WANTED

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PERIODICAL SALE.

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The QUADRUPLE CRAPES in every width have been extensively sold at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse since their first introduction; and the demand for them has much increased since he has reduced them to a moderate price.
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SKIRTS, in new Mourning Fabrics, } 35s. to 5s. trimmed crapes.

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BLACK GRENADINES, for Demi-Toilette and for Promenade. New and improved makes, very strong and serviceable, from 10s. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.
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A new and elegant material to be obtained at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

MARSHALL and SNELGROVE, JULY 1870.—The SALE by "this Firm" of all FANCY GOODS at REDUCED PRICES has commenced, and will be continued for a limited period only.

On the present occasion, in addition to a general accumulation of Solid and Superfine Stock, there will be shown a very large and cheap lot of plain Black and Coloured Gros Grains, recently purchased in the Lyons and other markets upon most advantageous terms. There will also be found, in the Ladies' Outfit Department, some Made-up Goods, to which particular attention is invited, on account of the great reduction in price to which they have been subjected. This remark applies to all departments throughout the House.
 Marshall and Snelgrove, Vere-street and Oxford-street.
 Close on Saturdays at Two o'clock throughout the Year.

REGENT HOUSE, 238, 240, 242, Regent-street, and 26 and 27, Argyle-street.—ALLISON and CO.'S usual SALE of LIGHT and DARK FANCY STOCK is now taking place, the whole of which will be submitted at greatly reduced prices. Patterns post-free.—238, 240, 242, Regent-street; 26 and 27, Argyle-street, W.

REDMAYNE, GONNOR, and CO. will

SELL during the Present Month a portion of their FANCY SILKS and SUMMER STOCK, at a great Reduction in Price. 5 per cent discount for cash.
 20, New Bond-street; and 35, Conduit-street, W.

TO LADIES.—The Shrewsbury Waterproof

Tweed Cloaks, Skirts, and Jackets, in every variety of Shape and Colour, are supplied by the original makers, E. W. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-st., Shrewsbury. Patterns and prices post-free.

LADIES.—A New Kind of LADIES' STOCKING, a Marvel in Manufacture—the prettiest, cheapest, and best ever made—5s. 9d. per dozen pairs; a sample pair sent free to any address for seven stamps.—THOMAS WEBB Manufacturer, Brownfield Mills, Ancoats, Manchester.

LADIES' BEAUTIFULLY-MADE BOOTS

for Promenade or Croquet, 16s. 6d. and 21s. Soft and pretty House Boots, 5s. 6d.—Illustrated Catalogues post-free, with notice of convenient arrangements for country residents.
 THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, London, W.

SHIRTS.—RODGERS'S IMPROVED

COLOURED, 37s. 6d., 42s., 48s., &c. the Half Dozen. Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, &c. Catalogues and Measurement forms post-free.—Rodgers and Co., 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, London, W.C. Established 60 years. On parole Français.

ROUND SHOULDERS, Stooping Habits, &c.,

CURED by wearing CHANDLER'S CHEST-EXPANDER, for both sexes. Specially adapted to children to assist growth and produce a symmetrical figure.—66, Berners-st., W. Illustrations sent.

DRESSING-BAGS and DRESSING-CASES,

Despatch-Boxes, Tourists' Writing-Cases, Jewel-Cases, Writing-Desks, Parisian productions. Library Sets in Medival and Leather. Albums. Cases of Fine Cutlery, Scissors, Razors, and Table-Knives, the Magic Razor Strop and Paste. At MECH'S, 112, Regent-street, W. Illustrated Catalogues post-free. Established 1827. City prices charged for cash.—N.B. Mr. Mech attends personally daily, assisted by his son.

A MAN who has the "A B C DESPATCH BOX," made by Messrs. JENNER and KNEWTUB, will have

no excuse for keeping his papers in disorder.—Athenaeum. 33, St. James's-street; and 66, Jermyn-street, London, S.W. Prices from 10s. 6d. each.

BREIDENBACH'S MACASSARINE OIL,

Kalydor, Odonto, Olive Shilling each. Heavy discount on parcels.—2, E. Broadchurch Export and Wholesale Perfumer, 38, Lombard-street (adjoining Lombard Exchange); and 157B, New Bond-street.

NAPOLEON PRICE'S GOLDEN OIL,

a valuable specific for Restoring the Hair, its constant use by the families of Nobility stamps its superior excellence. In round glass-stoppered bottles, 3s. 6d.—27, Old Bond-street.

LOTHAIR.—The FLOWER of FASHION.

PIESSE and LUBIN beg to announce to the connoisseurs of rare Perfumes that they have produced a new and rich Bouquet, entitled LOTHAIR. It may be procured throughout the Queen-dome; and at the Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

SMOKERS' PASTILS.—PIESSE

and LUBIN'S. "Through all my travels I have been astonished more than once seeing the hostesses of the house smoking the Stange-bowl. After smoking a sweet aromatic lozoge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath-lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at Piesse and Lubin's shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montague. Sold in boxes, 2s.—2, New Bond-street, London and by Chemists generally in all parts of the Queen-dome.

BROWN and POLSON'S

CORN FLOUR IS GENUINE. Prepared solely from Malze—Indian Corn. Best Quality, 2d., 4d., 5d. Second Quality, 1d., 3d., 6d.

Beware of CHEAP QUALITIES BEARING A FALSE NAME, depending upon the recommendation of PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE WRITERS.

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CORN FLOUR, with milk, for Children's Diet.

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CORN FLOUR, for all the uses to which the best arrowroot is applicable.

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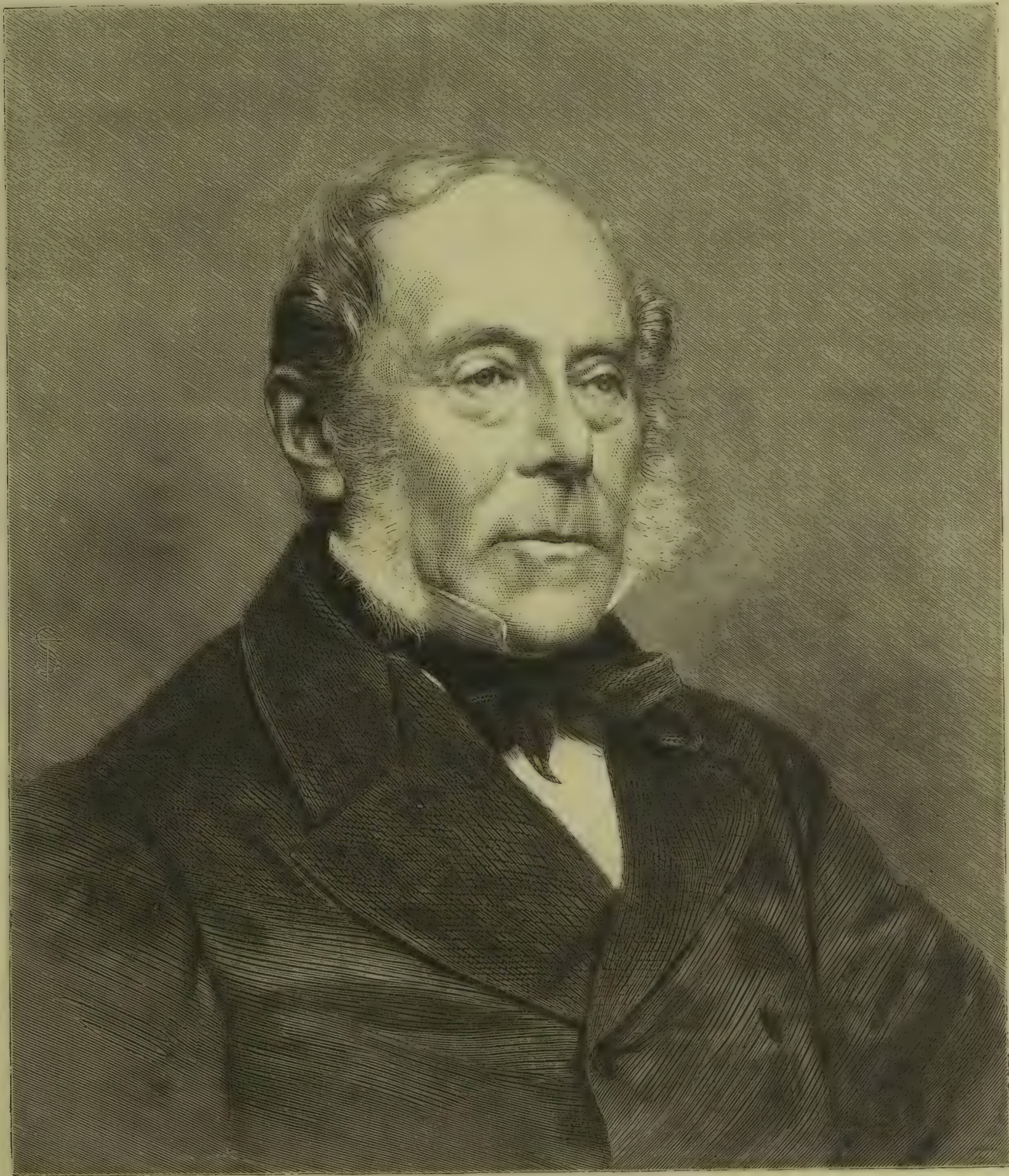
CORN FLOUR, to thicken Soups and Sauces.

BROWN and POLSON'S

CORN FLOUR, to thicken Beef Tea.

BROWN and POLSON'S

CORN FLOUR, for Custards.



THE LATE EARL OF CLARENDON, K.G.

The funeral of the late Earl of Clarendon took place on Saturday, in the cemetery of Watford, near his country mansion. The coffin had been that morning brought from his house in town. The ceremony was attended by his three sons, the present Earl, the Hon. George Villiers, and the Hon. Francis Villiers; his brother, the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, M.P.; two of his sons-in-law, Lord Skelmersdale and the Hon. Frederick Stanley; the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Essex, and several other noblemen and gentlemen, in nine mourning-coaches. Each coach was drawn by four horses, and the Earl's coronet was borne on a velvet cushion before the hearse, which was drawn by six horses; but there was not much parade otherwise. Many of the Watford townspeople walked behind the procession. The Rev. E. Grimston read the burial service.

A brief account of the deceased nobleman, his ancestry, birth, and family connections, the dates of his service in public offices, and the titles and honours he acquired, was given last week in the "Obituary of Eminent Persons," and we also commented, in our leading Address, upon the virtues of his character as a statesman. It is not requisite here to repeat the biographical record or the political criticism, but simply to renew our testimony of sincere regard for one of the most accomplished, most diligent, and most consistent Ministers of State that Great Britain has possessed in our time. George William Frederick Villiers, fourth Earl of Clarendon, was a man who worked hard for his country during half a century, like Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, and a few others of his class at the same period, animated by the noble ambition of making themselves useful, not by the vulgar vanity of keeping their names before the world. He had early achieved distinction in the diplomatic career, before he suc-

ceeded to hereditary rank; and, if he repeatedly undertook the heavy labours and responsibilities of Foreign Minister, which he bore till his death, at seventy years of age, it was because he was assured by general consent that he was the ablest person to do the duty of that office, and he felt it right to sacrifice his own ease for the sake of his country and his Queen. Lord Clarendon could have been actuated by no other motive in abiding at his post to the last; neither for selfish gain, nor for the lust of power, nor for popular applause, nor for the gratification of party spirit, did he devote himself to official toils when younger men sought to indulge in pleasant idleness or graceful repose. Englishmen will not forget this good and faithful servant; and foreigners, in every nation of Europe and America, were fully acquainted with his merits.

Our portrait of Lord Clarendon is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Samuel Walker, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO READING.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, on Friday week, visited the town of Reading, where the Prince, in his office as a Freemason, laid or "set" the chief stone of the new building of Reading Grammar School. This school was founded in the time of Henry VII., and once had some reputation for classical teaching, under the late Dr. Valpy, but has latterly been closed. The new building designed, of which Mr. Alfred Waterhouse is the architect, will cost £20,000, exclusive of the site purchased, which is on the Redlands estate, near the Royal Berkshire Hospital. Mr. Benyon, M.P., High Steward of Reading; Mr. Blagrove, High Sheriff of the county; Sir Francis Goldsmid, M.P.; Mr. Alderman Palmer, Mr. Councillor

Monck, Messrs. J. and C. Simonds, Messrs. H. and G. Simonds, and Messrs. Stephens, Blandy, and Co. have given £500 each; Mr. Walter, M.P., Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., Mr. Alfred Sutton, and Mr. Martin Sutton, £300 each; Mr. Rogers (the Town Clerk), Mr. Alderman Harris, and Mr. W. Palmer, £200 each; the Mayor (Mr. Peter Spokes), Mr. Waterhouse, and several other gentlemen, £100 each to the building fund, to which the Prince of Wales has also subscribed £100. The school trustees are the Mayor and six aldermen of the borough, three town councillors, and three of the parish clergy.

The Prince and Princess, arriving by the Great Western Railway, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Manchester and others, were received at the station by the Mayor and Mayoress, the Corporation of Reading; the Earl of Abingdon, Lord Lieutenant; the High Sheriff of the county, the Bishop of Oxford; the Mayors of Windsor, Abingdon, Wallingford, and Maidenhead, and many Berkshire gentlemen. The Freemasons of Berks and Bucks, with the emblems and ensigns of their order, mustered in full array. The staff of the Royal Berks Militia formed the guard of honour at the station. A number of carriages escorted the Royal visitors, amidst the pealing of cannon, the ringing of bells, the sounds of military music and popular cheering, through the streets of the town; which were profusely decorated with triumphal arches, banners, and streamers, foliage and wreaths of flowers. Their Royal Highnesses were conducted from the railway station along Friar-street, the Market-place, High-street, Duke-street, London-street, and London-road, to Kendrick-road, where 3000 children were placed, to wave their little flags and to sing "God Bless the Prince of Wales." The Berks Yeomanry Cavalry formed an escort along this route.

A large pavilion had been erected, on the site where the

school is to be built, for the reception of the Prince and Princess, the nobility, the Mayor and Corporation, borough magistrates, school trustees, High Sheriff of Berks, Lord Lieutenant of Berks, Bishop of the diocese, members of Parliament, mayors of boroughs, and others, in the positions allotted to them. When the Junior Lodge of Freemasons arrived at the entrance of the tent it remained stationary, opening right and left, and so on with all the lodges to the Provincial Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge then advanced through all the lodges, entering the tent, followed by the other lodges in seniority. A grand procession was thus formed, and the Prince and Princess of Wales entered. The 1st Berks Volunteers, headed by their band, formed line on the terrace in front of the pavilion, and furnished a guard of honour. State chairs were placed for the Prince and Princess on a raised dais on the east side of the "chief stone," which was a short pillar of granite. The wings of the dais were occupied by the suite and visitors accompanying the Royal party. The Mayor, the Recorder, and the Town Clerk approached the dais, and presented the address to the Prince from the Mayor and Corporation and school trustees. The address to the Princess was in quite a novel form, being reduced by photography and inclosed in a locket, appended to a fan mounted in mother of pearl, and having views of the Abbey Gateway and Reading School Buildings painted thereon. This fan, an exquisite work of art, was painted by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., of Belfast, to an order from Messrs. Howell, James and Co. The Town Clerk read the addresses, and handed the same to the Mayor for presentation. The Prince of Wales replied. When silence had been proclaimed by the grand director of ceremonies, the Mayor (having received from the hands of the Provincial Grand Master the trowel), in the name of the school trustees, asked the Prince to proceed with the ceremony of laying the stone, handing the trowel to him on behalf of the Freemasons of Reading as a mark of their fraternal esteem. The architect then presented to the Prince a plan of the buildings. The grand chaplain offered up a prayer. The grand secretary read the inscription on the stone. The grand treasurer deposited a vessel containing all the gold, silver, and copper coins of the present reign. The Town Clerk deposited a vessel hermetically sealed, containing records. A hymn composed for the occasion, by Mr. W. Blake Atkinson, and set to a chorale of the late Prince Consort by Mr. W. H. Strickland, was performed by the band and choir, during which three distinct stops were made in bringing down the stone. The cement was borne by an entered apprentice. The Prince stood on the east side of the stone, with the Provincial Grand Master on his right hand, and the deputy provincial bearing the square; the grand wardens were to the west, having with them the level and plumb. The operatives having completed their part of the ceremony, the Prince set the stone with all the honours, saying, "May the Great Architect of the Universe enable us successfully to carry on and finish the work of which we have now laid the principal stone, and every other undertaking which may tend to the advantage of the borough of Reading and this neighbourhood; and may this school be long preserved from peril and decay, diffusing its light and influence to generations yet unborn!" The brethren responded, "So mote it be!" The Grand Master delivered to the Prince a cornucopia, and the senior and junior grand wardens the golden ewers, with wine and oil. The Prince, having spread corn on the stone, poured out wine and oil, conformably to ancient custom, and said, "May the bountiful hand of Heaven ever supply this country with abundance of corn, wine, and oil, and all the necessities and comforts of life!" The brethren responded, "So mote it be!" The treasurer to the school presented to the senior master builder (Mr. Parnell) a purse of gold, saying that it was the pleasure of the Prince that those who had hewed the stones, and those who had laid them, and all who had assisted, should "rejoice in the light." Prayer was then offered by the Bishop, and collects were said. The ceremonial was concluded by the band playing and the choir singing "The Hallelujah Chorus." The vocalists of the Reading Choral Union were conducted by Mr. Birch, and those of the Philharmonic Society by Mr. Strickland.

The Prince and Princess, with the visitors accompanying the Royal party, were conducted by the Mayor and Town Clerk to their carriages, and proceeded to the Townhall by way of Eldon-square, Eldon-road, King's-road, over the new portion of the King's-road now in course of formation (which it is proposed henceforth to call "Prince of Wales' Buildings"), King-street, Broad-street, St. Mary's Butts, Gun-street, Minster-street, Butter-market, and Market-place, to the Townhall, where the Corporation and school trustees entertained the Prince and Princess at luncheon. The grace before meat was said by the Rev. Lewin G. Maine, Vicar of St. Lawrence's; after meat, by the Bishop. During the luncheon the band of the Grenadier Guards played a selection of music. The Mayor proposed the health of the Queen. "God Save the Queen" was sung by the Reading Choral Union. The Mayor then proposed the health of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. "God Bless the Prince of Wales" was sung by the Choral Union. The Prince responded, after which their Royal Highnesses left the table, the company rising, and the band performing the National Anthem. The Prince and Princess were accompanied by the Mayor and Mayoress to the railway station. The Berks Yeomanry Cavalry formed an escort to the station, the route being kept by the volunteers, as before. The entire masonic arrangements devolved upon Brother W. Biggs, of Reading, Provincial Grand Secretary. All passed off with success.

THE ALL-ENGLAND CROQUET CLUB.

The pleasant game of croquet, which may be popular, however, because it is fashionable, rather than because it is pleasant, has an institution and a local habitation at Wimbledon, a few minutes' walk from the railway station. The Earl of Essex is president of the club, and Mr. Edward Marjoribanks is vice-president. Among the committee are Mr. Edgar Baker, Captain Fitzgerald Dalton, Mr. Hugh Diamond, the Rev. Dunbar Heath, Mr. H. Jones, and other noted amateur players. The town offices of the club are at 6, Spring-gardens, Westminster. The ground was opened for practice this season on June 20; the annual meeting of the club for business was held there on Monday week, and was followed by the competition for prizes, which went on through several days of the week. There were two prizes for ladies, playing single-handed, the winner to be she who proved best player in three games. Four prizes were given, to be won by any members of the club, gentlemen or ladies; and the champion prize, a silver cup, worth 50 gs., to be held for a twelvemonth, was open to all comers. The ground has been levelled, drained, and laid out in three terraces of smooth turf, with broad gravel walks between; and a commodious pavilion has been erected, containing a refreshment-room and other rooms for the use of the club. The situation is most convenient.

THE EXHIBITION OF FANS.

The State Department of Science and Art, having offered prizes, during the last two years, for the best designs for the ornamentation of fans, to be competed for by the students in the Female Schools of Art, has lately opened a special exhibition of fans on loan at the South Kensington Museum, which should be attractive to lady visitors. It is the intention of her Majesty the Queen also to offer a prize for the most beautiful fan to be produced by its designer or manufacturer at the International Exhibition of 1871. This branch of industry employs many skilful trades in Paris; the *eventailiste*, or fan-maker, calling in the aid of the painter, the carver, the gilder, the jeweller, the enameller, and other artists or artisans, to execute the several parts of his design; and the price of a fan is sometimes as much as £100. In the introduction, by Mr. Samuel Redgrave, R.A., to the catalogue of the fan exhibition at South Kensington, we find some pleasant anecdotes of the history of this pretty little instrument, which is often used by the agreeable sex in Western Europe, not only to "move the air and cool themselves," but also to express their sentiments. In Japan and China, in India and Persia, in ancient Greece and Rome, the fan has been allowed to men as freely as to women; and even at the present day in Italy or Spain it may sometimes be seen in the hands of grave senators in their seats in Parliament, as well as of the young fops and dandies at the opera-house. The introduction, however, of the folding fan, which is a Japanese invention, was effected by the Portuguese in the fifteenth century, and it soon came to supersede the old Italian fan of fixed spreading feathers. The artistic manufacture of dress fans was practised in England during the last century with good success and repute, but has now become almost extinct. The collection at South Kensington numbers 413 specimens, lent by the Queen, the Empress of the French, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, the India Office Museum, and many ladies and gentlemen of rank, in this country and in France, or by eminent manufacturers at Paris. Of the fans shown in our Engraving the first one, lent by General Sir Hope Grant, which was formerly used by a Chinese gentleman at Ching-Kiun-Fu. The stick is of plain split cane, the fan is of paper, painted in water colours with foliage and fruit. On the back is a Chinese inscription. To this fan is attached its case of needlework, with a tobacco-bag, and a Spanish dollar. There are two specimens from the India Museum, both of recent Bengal manufacture. In one the fan is made of a palm-leaf, edged with lace; the other, made at Berhampore, in 1866, is hatchet-shaped, embroidered with gold and silver wire and spangles, upon red cloth; the handle is of embossed silver, and crook-shaped. The fan lent by the Prince or Princess of Wales is one drawn on vellum by Zichy, a Hungarian artist, with allegorical groups designed to signify "the return of the Prince of Wales from Russia, after the marriage of his sister-in-law, Princess Dagmar, to the Czarowitz, with their adieux and regrets, and the presents brought by his Royal Highness to the Princess of Wales." The other fan of which we give an illustration is one belonging to the Countess of Warwick. It is French, of the middle of the last century. The upper part of the fan is of silk, richly decorated, with three subjects painted on vellum, and with flowers and emblems worked in gold thread, and spangled. The stick is of Spanish horn, with openwork carving, finely ornamented with figures and flowers, chased in variegated gold, and the studs are jewelled.

"GOING TO MARKET."

M. L. Perrault, the painter of this picture in the exhibition at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, was a pupil (as his style testifies) of M. Bouguereau; and, although still young, his work closely rivals that of his master. M. Perrault has not, however, attempted subjects so ambitious as some of those by which M. Bouguereau is known. His themes are generally drawn from humble, and frequently child life, as in the picture engraved, and a larger composition in the same exhibition, entitled "The Orphans." The manner in which these simple subjects are treated may, however, be instanced as typical of a section of French art, but of which we have scarcely a parallel in our own school. Take, for example, the present picture. A little *paysanne* is resting on her way to the market, held at a neighbouring town, with probably all the produce which can be spared from home consumption—so small are many of the French farmsteads, owing to the law which ordains equal division of the land amongst the members of each family. A subject more humble than this could scarcely be selected or devised. Yet it is treated on the lifesize scale, with an evident aim at largeness of style not unworthy of an important historical theme, and it is, at the same time, finished with a careful technical completeness which we are accustomed to see only in choice works of cabinet dimensions. There is, of course, a good and a bad side to this peculiar mode of dealing with incidents of common life. Good workmanship is always acceptable, and here the workmanship is certainly of excellent quality. Moreover, it may have the wholesome moral effect of enlarging our sympathies to see the lowliest pictorial material susceptible of being a vehicle for noble, refined, and finished art. On the other hand, one is apt to feel some incongruity between the subject-matter of the class of painters to whom we allude, and the polish (sometimes manifestly superficial and excessive) in which they too generally indulge. A sense of artificiality and of insincerity in the artist is very liable to arise; and the evil reaches its climax when, as is frequently the case, one is reminded more of Academic conventionalities than of true unsophisticated nature. To be just, however, decidedly the better side of the treatment is exemplified in the charming picture we have engraved.

SPECIMENS OF OCEAN SURFACE LIFE.

A very interesting work of art, which also furnishes an instructive study in natural science, has lately been on view in the waiting-room at the Admiralty, whence it has been removed to the College of Physicians. It is a sheet 12 ft. by 8 ft. in dimensions, containing more than six hundred fine water-colour drawings of marine animals found in the Chinese Archipelago, the Indian Ocean, and the Atlantic, during the passage of H.M.S. Rodney home from China to England within the last six months. The accurate observer and skilful artist who has produced this beautiful series of illustrations of surface-ocean life is Mr. Francis Ingram Palmer, R.N., Navigating Sub-Lieutenant, late of H.M.S. Sylvia, who was employed in the Admiralty surveys of China and Japan, and who accompanied the expedition of Consul Swinhoe a thousand miles up the great river Yang-Tze-Kiang. Our readers will remember his sketch of the Lukan gorge, with its romantic mountain scenery, an engraving of which appeared in this Journal a few weeks ago; and we are preparing another of his views of the Yang-Tze-Kiang for publication. In the mean time, we are permitted by Mr. Palmer to present a selection of his drawings of specimens of marine zoology, which have engaged the attention of many scientific men, and have been admired for their exquisite forms and colours by all

who have seen them in London. They were exhibited two months ago at the conversazione of the President of the Royal Society. The enterprise and perseverance that Mr. Palmer showed in his self-imposed task of dragging the surface of the ocean along a distance of 12,000 miles, in which he wore out forty new nets and many repaired nets, and in examining, by the aid of powerful glasses, all the animals brought on deck, may be thought even more deserving of praise than his artistic faculty of delineation. It is to be hoped that our naval authorities will be disposed to encourage such an example of rare intelligence and industry on the part of a young officer who has turned the leisure of his return voyage, after a period of active service, to valuable account. The specimens which appear in our engraving are there numbered, and merely named at the foot of the page. They are shown as magnified, with one exception, but the natural size of each is represented by the tiny figure inclosed in a little circle, which is placed near the magnified figure in the page engraved. They are *a*, a species of sagitta; *b*, the larva of a decapodous crustacean; *c*, the leptocephalus, a remarkable fish, the head of which alone is shown magnified; *d*, the ocean fly, a hemipterous insect, which skims on the surface of the sea; *e*, the Zoë, a species of young crab; *f*, a pteropodous mollusc; *g*, an asteridean, or star-fish; *h*, an amphipodous crustacean; *i*, a stomapodous crustacean; *k*, a larva of the echinoderm, or sea-urchin; *l*, alaurina, or larva of the Palinurus lobster; *m*, a new annelid; *n*, an amphipod crustacean; *o*, an ostracodous, or bivalve crustacean; *p*, a copepodous crustacean, with plume-like hairs.

THE SEAMEN'S CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales attended, on Thursday week, the opening of the new schools for children of sailors in Wellclose-square, St. George's in the East, close to the London Docks and St. Katharine's Docks. These schools were begun, four years ago, in connection with the Church of St. Paul, in Dock-street, Whitechapel, of which the Rev. Daniel Greatorex is Vicar, and which is much frequented by the families of seamen belonging to the port of London. The foundation-stone of that church was laid, in 1846, by the late Prince Consort. The ground upon which the new schools are built is the site of the old Danish church erected and formerly maintained by the King of Denmark, and by some Danish merchants, for the use of the Danes and Norwegians then dwelling in that quarter of London. Before its late demolition the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by her parents, the King and Queen of Denmark, had once attended Divine worship there; and it is understood that her Royal Highness feels much interest in the place. The new schools, a handsome Gothic building, to accommodate 600 children, with a covered playground, and dwellings for two masters and two mistresses, have cost £5500, of which £2000 remains to be provided.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were accompanied by Baron von Bülow, the Danish Minister, and by General Knollys and Colonel Keppel. The streets near Wellclose-square were decorated with flags and placards. A tent, in which was a dais or raised platform, had been erected on the north side of the school building. Their Royal Highnesses were greeted with loud cheers as they approached and alighted at the west gate. Here they were received by a guard of honour of the Hon. Artillery Company and the band, the Bishop of London, the Rev. D. Greatorex (Vicar), the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and the committee and stewards. On reaching the dais the procession opened for the passage of their Royal Highness, the Bishop, the Vicar, and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. The procession consisted of the hon. secretary, Mr. Lacy Hipwood; the architects, Messrs. R. C. and S. Greatorex; the building committee, the stewards, Under-Sheriffs Crossley and Baylis, Sheriffs Alderman Sir Joseph Causton and Mr. J. Paterson, the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of London, the Vicar, and their Royal Highnesses. The Vicar read an address to the Prince of Wales, who made a reply, which was received with cheers. Prayers were said by the Bishop of London, and hymns sung by the children, after which his Royal Highness declared the schools open. The Bishop pronounced the benediction; and, a number of ladies and children having presented purses, the ceremony concluded with the singing of "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Their Royal Highnesses, with their suite, accompanied by the Bishop of London, the Rev. D. Greatorex, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the architects, and four of the stewards, proceeded to inspect the building, and afterwards took their departure.

Messrs. H. T. Wells and R. Ansdell have been elected full members of the Royal Academy, in the places of Messrs. Creswick and MacLise.

On Tuesday the fifteenth annual fête in aid of the Great Western Railway Widows and Orphans' Fund was held in Beckett Park, Shrivenham, Berks, the seat of Lord Barrington, M.P., where the popular gathering had been held on two previous occasions.

The Corporation of Southampton have presented their Mayor, Mr. Frederick Perkins, with a costly testimonial, as a mark of their appreciation of the services he has rendered to their town during his five years of mayoralty. The testimonial, of the value of nearly £1000, consists of a silver gilt elaborately-chased dessert service of seven pieces, with a complete case of gold knives and forks to match.

The emigration returns at Liverpool show that during the past month there sailed from the port, "under the Act," twenty-eight ships, with 14,703 passengers, to the United States; ten ships, with 3626 passengers, to Canada; and one ship, with 388 passengers, to Queensland. The total number of emigrants from the port of Liverpool during the past six months was 91,137, being a decrease of 8849 compared with the number in the corresponding period of last year.

An inquest was held last week, at Portland Prison, on the body of William Pherson Thompson, one of the Fenians convicted of the murder of Police-Sergeant Brett, at Manchester, who died of consumption. The principal witness was William Roupell, the ex-M.P. for Lambeth, who had acted as nurse to the deceased and described the treatment the latter had received. The dying convict had expressed himself grateful for the kind treatment he had received in the infirmary. The verdict of the jury was "Death from natural causes."

A Russian journal gives some statistics of the cotton production of Central Asia. The finest crop, both for quality and quantity, is produced in Bokhara, but a great deal is also grown in the neighbourhood of Tashkend and Khokand. The supply of raw cotton has increased ninefold within the last eleven years, a great part being sent back from Russia in the shape of manufactured goods. In the last year the importations from Central Asia amounted to 3,000,000 poods, at 40 lb. to the pood, of which 2,000,000 came from Bokhara, 500,000 poods from Khiva, 300,000 from Khokand, and half a million from the plantations along the Amu-Darva.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Remonstrance, direct and indirect, has failed to influence the House of Commons in the matter of late sittings; and it is more than probable that the efforts of Mr. Gilpin towards that reform in Parliament will be ineffectual. Some compensation has, however, been found in that which, it is to be hoped, is becoming practice—viz., that counting out the House when it resumes on Friday evenings at nine o'clock, after what is, by a perversion of language, called a morning sitting from two to seven. Those who have seen the eldritch scene of the tomb of Ninus in the opera of "Semiramide," with its long, dimly-lighted vista, and a sort of ghostly haze pervading its recesses, can form some idea of the appearance of the House at the fixed moment of resumption of the sitting. Generally, there are one or two persons besides the officers of the House there at the instant, and by twos or threes half a dozen more drop in after the clock has struck the fatal hour. With lingering steps and slow, Mr. Speaker ascends the chair, and a terrible pause of five minutes ensues, during which a few members, "treading too lightly for themselves to hear," glide in; and when the silence is broken by the call on the member who has the first motion, there may be twenty to twenty-five legislators present; nor is it until quite half-past nine that more than the chartered forty are in presence. It is within the first ten minutes that the fortune of the night is decided; for if it happens that, say, Mr. Fawcett has the "pas," and purposes to pronounce for three quarters of an hour with up and down elocution, emphasis on every other word, and a profuse declension of the first personal pronoun, on the propriety of bringing forward the Indian Budget early in the Session, and is to be followed by Mr. R. N. Fowler in a curious run on the oratorical gamut from a doubly-deep bass at the beginning, and an infelicitous falsetto at the end, of every sentence, on slavery, in the Transvaal Republic (an announcement which necessarily causes a run upon atlases in the Library), while there is nothing of really public, which, being interpreted, means Government, interest, some adventurous member will at once move that the House be counted, and is, notwithstanding the panting efforts of the Ministerial whips (for it is very distressing to be whipping up nothing), generally successful. Often, however, this manoeuvre fails, and, if the sitting is prolonged until ten, when the diners out begin to come down, the recollection of two days' holiday ensuing probably exercises an unseen influence, and of a surety the sederunt runs deep into Saturday morning.

As a rule, the nine o'clock sitting on Tuesday, though not guaranteed by the Government as nominally as that of Friday, is preserved, and is inevitably severe. A notable instance of this occurred not long ago. It happened that the first motion was in the hands of Lord Sandon, and was interesting; for, though an ecclesiastical one, its principle seemed to appeal to all sections of Churchmen; while the Nonconformists, who doubtless enjoy internecine Church contests, though this happened not to be one, stood aloof, as their manner generally is. A delightfully harmonious discussion occupied until quite half-past twelve, when Colonel Sykes rose to give utterance to an Indian officer's grievance in that peculiar style of his which suggests that, by an odd lingual inversion, he was thinking in Hindustani and speaking in English. Lurking behind this was another military motion which complained of injury to officers of the Queen's Army proper by favouritism to those who were commissioned in the old East India Company's service. This brought together all the soldier members who are familiarly called "the Colonels," most of whom probably were not very affectionate to Colonel Sykes. But it so happened that Mr. Grant-Duff, in his inimitable way, contrived to unite both parties, and to bring about a defeat of the Government. It is amusing to observe how Mr. Gladstone watches the Under-Secretary for India when he is delivering one of those official speeches which sound so like school recitations on an apposition day, delivered (with his eyes shut) to nobody in particular (his back always turned on the Speaker), in painfully-balanced sentences, and a grating monotone, paradoxical as this may seem, with now and then an infusion of the coolest insult it is possible to conceive. In the present instance he managed to make it understood to be his opinion that the officers of the Indian army, and in some way, by implication, those of the Queen's troops, were not only answerable for the Indian Mutiny but behaved badly during its continuance. Naturally, all the military members were furious; and though—as he invariably does whenever Mr. Grant-Duff has been speaking departmentally—Mr. Gladstone intervened to explain, and in a certain way to point out, that the Under-Secretary for India is not a responsible official, in more senses than one, there was a "scratch" division against Ministers. All this occupied till half-past one, when Colonel Anson, with singular *insouciance*, rose to deliver a long documentary speech, of which he did not spare a word, so that it was two before Sir Percy Herbert presented himself, and, in a lisping manner, commenced to work out the contents of several sheets of notes. At this point the proceedings dissolved into chaos.

The groove into which the Education Bill has got is safe, and progress is swift. Notice may, indeed, be taken of the despair which is fast settling on Mr. Dixon, judging from the expression of his countenance and the almost pathos of his accent. No doubt it is trying to behold a semi-political status, to which, as chairman of the National Education League, he has attained, and which he might well have hoped to have retained for three years, so gradually melting away before the success of the Government measure. For if it should happen that the League goes on actively in the autumn and winter, as has been hinted, its operations will be apt to be considered as mere agitation, so that, practically and for its highest purposes, Mr. Dixon's occupation is gone if the bill passes this Session. Another remarkable instance of a Parliamentarian with confident unconsciousness cutting the ground from under his own feet is to be found in Mr. Vernon Harcourt. He is a special exemplar of failure in the diagnosis of the House. Notwithstanding all sorts of ejaculatory intimations against it, he will deliver set speeches in Committee—elaborate sentences uttered in baritone sing-song, by no means relieved by occasional ponderous plunges into humour; while, as his incessant amendments are only renewed attacks on some principle or other of the bill which has been settled, and to which the Government, backed by the Opposition, are resolved to hold fast, his proceedings are simply perfunctory, and do not beget sympathy even amongst his immediate congeners, if he has any. The spectacle of spectacles, however, is Mr. Forster. How his muscular system bears the incessant strain of rising and sitting at least every ten minutes, and how his voice never once fails him, though he speaks possibly for quite three quarters of every sitting, it is not easy to say; for though, now and then, Mr. Gladstone comes in with a sweeping summing up of the arguments on a subject, all the skirmishing is done by Mr. Forster, single-handed.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA.

Fresh proof of the activity of the management of the Drury Lane establishment was given by the production, on Tuesday, of an Italian adaptation of M. Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon." The previous revival (in May) of Weber's "Abu Hassan" and Mozart's "L'Oca del Cairo" would alone have given special interest to the season by the restoration of some charming music hitherto ignored here; and now we have further evidence of enterprise in the production of an opera which, whatever position it may ultimately hold, is the vehicle of one of Mlle. Nilsson's most charming impersonations.

The work now specially referred to preceded the same composer's "Hamlet," having been originally brought out (also in Paris) in November, 1866. In both these operas an all-important feature has been the performance of Mlle. Nilsson;—her exquisite representation of Ophelia in Paris, and also in the version of "Hamlet" produced at our Royal Italian Opera here last season—being now paralleled here by the grace and charm of her embodiment of the most poetical of all Goethe's imaginary characters. The French librettists, MM. Michel Carré and Jules Barbier, have preserved most of the personages of Wilhelm Meister, and sufficient of the framework of the novel to link together those prominent scenes in which Mignon is the centre of interest. In this one character lies the chief attraction, dramatic and musical, of M. Thomas's opera; other personages and their doings serving as little more than surroundings to this one central figure, which, like the operatic Ophelia in the same composer's "Hamlet," absorbs the chief attention. "Mignon" was originally laid out in three acts and five tableaux; but in the Italian version (rendered by Signora Zaffira) consists of three acts, the second of which only is divided into two tableaux. The action is supposed to take place towards 1790, the earlier scenes in Germany, the later incidents in Italy. The first act, preceded by an overture of very mixed styles, introduces us to the roadside inn, with the assemblage of Wilhelm Meister and his party, and the arrival of the troop of jugglers, including Mignon. A long introduction, in which most of the principal characters are concerned—Mignon, Filina, Guglielmo, Laerte, Lotario, and Giarno—is followed by a concerted piece, including a short prayer for Mignon, the simplicity of which contrasts well with the light character of the music appropriately assigned to the volatile Filina. After an effective trio for this character, Guglielmo, and Laerte, comes the well-known romance of Mignon, long since set by Beethoven and Schubert, "Kennst Du das Land?"—in French, "Connais-tu le pays?" and Italianised as "Non conosco il bel suolo?" Although the sentiment of the text is scarcely realised by M. Thomas, there is yet much grace of expression in his setting; and its delivery by Mlle. Nilsson was full of that charm which was evidenced throughout her performance, and which will doubtless render her Mignon a greater and more permanent attraction than any of her previous impersonations. Her appearance and acting realise to perfection Goethe's poetical ideal and the picturesque portraiture of Ary Scheffer. In every scene, of tenderness and devotion to Wilhelm, horror at her brutal task-master, reverence for the mysterious Harper, rapture at the return to Italy, the recovery of her father, and the avowal of Wilhelm's love, the performance was one to be long remembered by those who witnessed it. Great as it was in its dramatic aspect, in brilliant vocal execution, charm and tenderness of style, it was equally excellent. Among many instances besides those already referred to having been Mignon's farewell to her gipsy companions, her bravura air, "A la Styrienne," her fervently breathed prayer preceding the recognition of her father, and the final outburst of passionate ecstasy. The success of the great artist was triumphant throughout; and the concluding call for her and other principal singers was extended to the composer, who has produced a work containing much that is graceful and pleasing, and showing the skilled hand of a master, if not quite rising to the height of its subject. Space is wanting to render full justice to the excellence of the performance generally; nothing could have surpassed it. Madame Volpini sang the bright music of Filina with admirable fluency of execution; Signor Bettini, as Guglielmo (Wilhelm Meister), and M. Faure, as Lotario (the Harper) were all that could be desired. Most important, too, was the valuable co-operation of Madame Trebelli-Bettini as the boy Federico. Each of these artists, in solos and concerted pieces, gained frequent deserved applause. The less important parts of Laerte and Giarno were adequately represented by Signori Gassier and Raguer. Prominent among much capital ballet action was the clever solo dancing of Mlle. Fioretti. The costumes were brilliant and appropriate; the orchestra (encored in the overture) and chorus thoroughly efficient; and the correctness of a first performance little short of marvellous—the energetic conductor, Signor Arditi, having, doubtless, to be thanked for much of this general result.

The specialty among last week's performances at the Drury Lane opera was "Don Giovanni" (on Thursday), in which unusual importance was conferred on the character of Donna Elvira by the excellent singing and acting of Mlle. Christine Nilsson. The music of the part, perhaps quite as important as that of Donna Anna, is seldom adequately given—few first-rate singers caring to appear in the character, important as it is in that aspect. Its performance, therefore, by so exceptional an artist as Mlle. Nilsson had the happiest influence on the general effect of the opera, which was further enhanced by the excellence of the Don Giovanni of M. Faure, its most refined representative since Tamburini. On the occasion referred to, Mlle. Pauline Leventzky appeared as Zerlina for the first time, and sang and acted with much quiet grace of manner. Perhaps a little more of the demonstrative might have been desired in both respects, and will probably come with repetition. As Donna Anna, Mlle. Reboux was earnest and occasionally impassioned, but her vocal powers are insufficient for so important a character. Signor Gardoni as Don Ottavio and Signor Foli as the Commendatore each added to the efficiency of the cast.

At Covent Garden "Le Domino Noir" was revived on Monday, after an interval of two years. When last given here the character of Angela was represented by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, instead of Madame Pauline Lucca, who had been announced for the part—a promise that has now been successfully fulfilled. The brilliant singing of this lady, especially in the "Arragonaise" and the scena "Qual notte," produced a marked impression. The cast was efficiently completed by the Orazio, Giuliano, and Gil Perez of Signori Naudin, Cotogni, and Ciampi, and other characters and their representatives.

"I Puritani" was given on Tuesday, when Madame Adelina Patti appeared as Elvira, for the first time in England, with a success which may compare with that of any previous instance. Her performance was admirable in every respect, dramatic and vocal, and was received throughout with enthusiastic applause—the well-known polacca "Son vergin

vezzosa" having been redemanded and repeated. On the same occasion Signor Vizzani, as Arturo, confirmed the favourable impression which he made on his recent début and in one or two subsequent appearances.

This establishment is to close for the season on July 23.

At the fifth of the Crystal Palace summer concerts, on Saturday, Mlle. Nilsson's brilliant and refined singing was one of the chief features in the programme, which included also vocal performances by some of the other principal artists of the Drury Lane Opera Company. A very skilful young lady violinist—Mlle. Terese Liebe—made a highly successful first appearance here on the occasion, having executed De Beriot's first concerto with qualities of tone, style, and mechanism worthy of better music. Operas in English are being successfully continued here, as before, under the direction of Mr. George Perren.

The thirteenth annual choral festival of the Metropolitan Schools Association was held at the Crystal Palace last week, seven days after the similar concert given there by the Tonic Sol-Fa Association—both instances testifying to the efficiency of the two different methods of instruction adopted; in the former case, that so largely improved and extended by the Rev. Mr. Curwen; in the latter, the system for many years successfully pursued by Mr. John Hullah, who conducted on the occasion last referred to.

The triennial Handel Festival—the recurrence of which is due next year—is to be held again, in June, at the Crystal Palace, with increased resources.

The eighth and last Philharmonic concert has been postponed to Monday next.

THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

The drama of "Little Em'ly" retains its popularity. We may notice, however, that Mr. Micawber has changed his representative, and Mr. David Fisher now replaces Mr. Rowe. Mr. Fisher is less of a caricaturist than his predecessor, but excels as an artist, and merits special commendation for the truthfulness of his delineation. Notwithstanding the continued success of the piece, however, the management have acted judiciously in undertaking to corroborate it by a spectacle in verse, written by Mr. R. Reece, which was successfully produced on Saturday, under the title of "Undine." The story of the romance on which it is founded is so well known that we are precluded from doing more than alluding to the fanciful materials with which the adapter has had to deal; suffice it that he has been careful to maintain the poetic spirit of the original fable, and has treated it with a delicate and tender hand. We must, in justice to the management, add that it is placed on the boards with scenical and mechanical accessories abundant in number and effectively artistic in spirit, which could not fail to extort the utmost applause. One group in which Undine is represented gradually descending to her liquid home is equal to anything that has been done on the modern stage. Miss Lizzie Russell, a beautiful young woman and a promising actress, made a very successful début in the character of the nymph. Mr. Chas. Warner was the Knight Sir Hildebrand, and Mr. George Belmore represented the lord of the rivers, Kuhlborn, and realised the water-demon to the life. The farce of "Old Gooseberry" followed.

HAYMARKET.

The revival of Mr. Tom Parry's petit comedy, "A Cure for Love," at the Haymarket, has introduced to the London public a genuine actor, Mr. Everill, who has already achieved a reputation at Manchester, and will now no doubt prove an exceedingly useful member of the company under the direction of Mr. Buckstone. The manager himself wins distinguished honours in resuming an old part which formerly was created by himself on the original production of this clever farce, and in the character of Sadgrove gave special prominence to the sorrows of the modern Petrarch. He was marvellously funny in alluding to the imaginary attractions of his "lost Laura." Mr. Everill, as Trimmer, displayed a complete knowledge of stage business and a quiet self-possession which will hereafter stand him in good stead.

GAIETY.

A successful attempt has been made to give increased variety to the entertainments at the Gaiety. On Friday the operetta of "The Rose of Auvergne" was produced, for the benefit of Mlle. Georgi, when full justice was done to Offenbach's pleasant music. On Monday "The Courier of Lyons" was presented, with Mr. Hermann Vezin in the joint characters of Dubosc and Lesurques. This romantic drama, some time since adapted from the French by Mr. Charles Reade for the late Charles Kean, and represented at this theatre by permission of Mrs. Kean, is placed upon the boards in a most efficient manner. It is likely to prove attractive. Mr. Vezin is ably supported by the company. The parts of Dorval, by Mr. Maclean, of Jolignet, by Miss E. Farren, and of Couriol, by Mr. R. Soutar, were admirably sustained. Mr. Atkins is engaged especially for the part of Choppard, and his make-up as the horsedealer was as effective as his assumption of the character was exact and telling. In conclusion, we venture to ask, why will managers always represent a commissary of police in uniform? They so seldom wear it that it might well be dispensed with. The appearance of one thus comically attired in this piece was a decided blot on the performance.

HOLBORN.

The Holborn Theatre closed, on Saturday, with a selection of pieces for the benefit of Mr. C. T. Burleigh, the manager, including "The Spitalfields Weaver," in which Mr. J. L. Toole supported his favourite part of Simmons with his usual humour, and the tragedy of "Othello," with Mr. T. C. King as the noble Moor. Mr. Burleigh appeared as Iago. The evening's entertainment concluded with the farce of "Perfection."

The London Missionary Society are sending sixteen missionaries to reinforce the existing mission of twelve agents in the islands of Madagascar. Eight young men have sailed, and the remainder will be sent at the earliest possible period.

A sharp earthquake was felt, on the 24th ult., at Suez, Cairo, Alexandria, Malta, Sicily, and other parts of the Mediterranean, but no serious damage was done. The town of Santorin, in the Greek Archipelago, is in ruins, and several small islets have been submerged. A severe shock has also been felt at Guadaloupe.

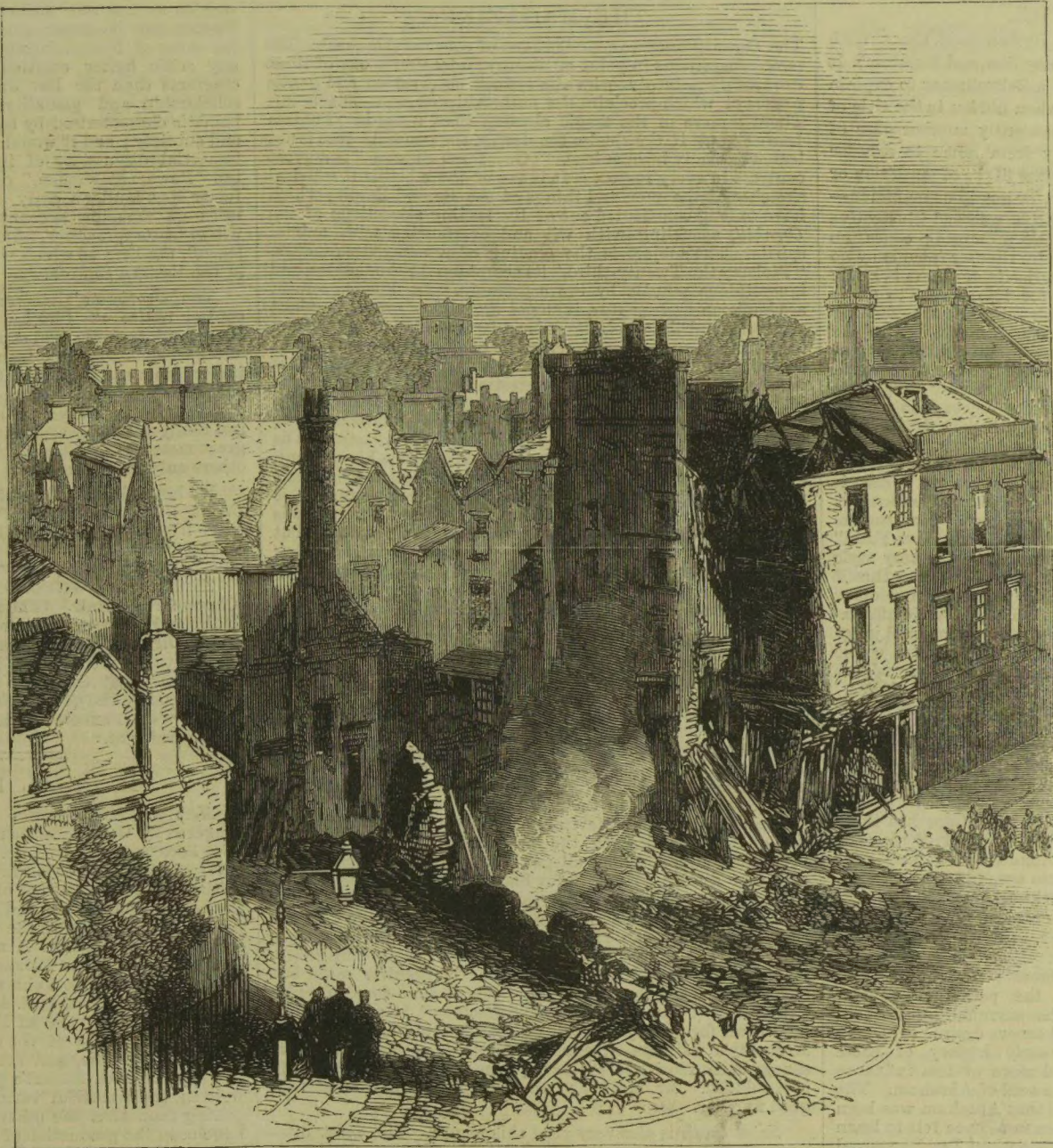
The North German Correspondent says that last year the number of children who attended the public and private schools of Berlin amounted to 82,838; of these 44,248 were boys, and 38,590 girls; 6732 had passed the age when attendance at school is compulsory. In the year 1869 the number of children who attended the parish schools was 1206 greater than in 1868; those who attended the private schools were also more numerous by 1029 than in the former year.



THE PRINCE OF WALES, AS A FREEMASON, SETTING THE CHIEF STONE OF THE NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT READING.

THE FATAL FIRE AT OXFORD.

The fire which took place, an hour after midnight, on the morning of Wednesday week, in St. Aldate-street, Oxford, nearly opposite the Tom Gate of Christ Church College, destroyed the lives of two young women, Miss Mary Susan Jackson and Fanny Clifton, the sister-in-law and the maid-servant of Mr. Collis, tobacconist, in whose house the fire began. These unfortunate young persons were seen crying for help at an upper window, and a policeman brought a ladder, but it was too short for them to descend. After a while they fell back into the bed-room, suffocated by the smoke. The fire-escape was sought at the Townhall, but it had been removed thence a fortnight ago to make room for the ball arrangements at Commemoration, and had been placed in a yard in Isis-street, half a mile from the Townhall. Nor were the fire-engines, of which two belonged to the University, one to Christ Church, and another to Morrell's Brewery, on the scene of action for three quarters of an hour after the commencement of the fire. Five minutes after their arrival a supply of water was obtained from the mains. The engines, however, were of but little use, as the fire had blazed so rapidly as to completely gut the shop and house of Mr. Chaundy, a chemist, at the corner of Pembroke-street and St. Aldate's-street, Mr. Collis's shop, and the next one above it—that of Messrs. Hall and Ridley, tailors. Besides these, great damage was done by fire and water to adjoining shops and billiard-rooms. An inquest was held, at the Townhall, by Mr. Brunner, the Coroner, and the jury found a verdict in which they recommended the local board to keep the fire-escape always ready for use near the

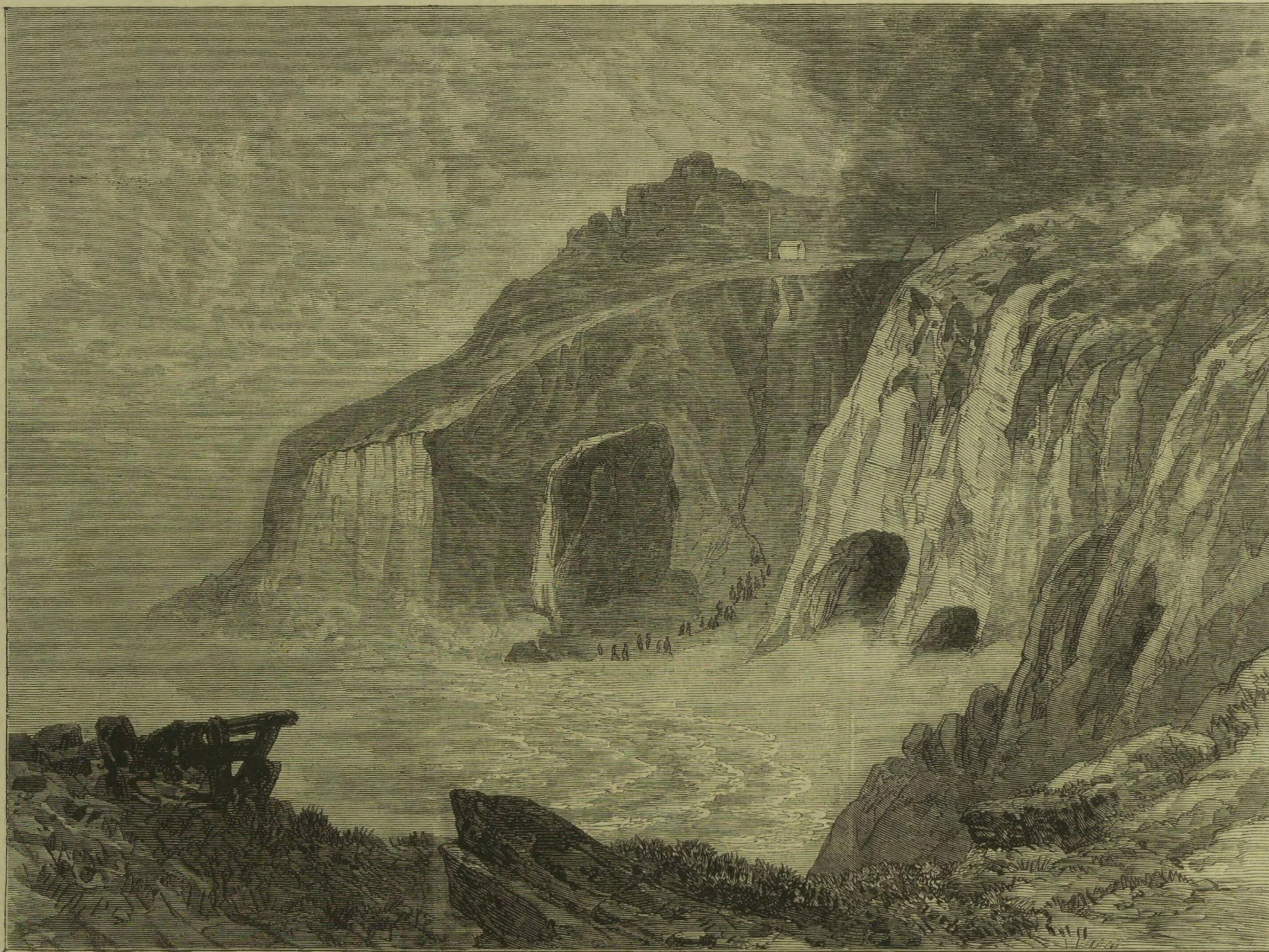


RUINS OF THE FIRE IN ST. ALDATE-STREET, OXFORD.

police-station, and to establish a quicker communication with the waterworks at New Hinksey. The death of Miss Jackson is much lamented; two clergymen of the town, in their letters to a local paper, bear public testimony to the Christian virtues of her character. Our Engraving, from a photograph by Mr. Taunt, of Cornmarket-street, gives a view of the ruins.

THE SCILLY ISLANDS TELEGRAPH.

A view of the landing-place of the electric telegraph cable at St. Mary's, in the Scilly Isles, whereby a communication was established with the coast of Cornwall, appeared in our Journal of Oct. 9. Zawn Reeth, or the Red Cave, a picturesque recess of Millbay, a mile and a half south of the Land's End, is the place where the other shore end has been landed. This work was completed on June 21 by the steamer Caroline. Our Engraving, from a sketch of the place taken on that day, shows the telegraph office hut on the top of the cliff, up to which the cable was dragged, and the poles along which the landward wire to Botallack is stretched. The Land's End is seen in the distance. From Zawn Reeth to St. Mary's the distance is about twenty-five miles, and the sea has an average depth of forty fathoms, with a bottom of fine sand. The Scilly Islands telegraph, with the line across the mouth of the British Channel, to the telegraph-ship Brisk, which is stationed at moorings midway between Cornwall and Brittany, will prove of great utility to the owners and masters of vessels arriving or departing, as it will furnish the means of promptly announcing whatever accidents may have occurred.



ZAWN REETH, NEAR THE LAND'S-END, THE LANDING-PLACE OF THE SCILLY ISLANDS TELEGRAPH CABLE.

LITERATURE.

A Search for Winter Sunbeams. By Samuel S. Cox. With numerous Illustrations. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) It does not require the peculiar gifts of a Belteshazzar to explain the meaning which lies open rather than hidden in the title of this handsome volume. There is evidently another case of the invalid who, being ordered away from home to sunnier skies, is moved by some spirit—whether it be of ambition or benevolence, or industry or gratitude, or gossip or mammon—to improve the occasion with descriptive pen and illustrative pencil. Whatever may have been the prompting cause, no objection can fairly be made. To desire literary fame is by no means discreditable; to gratify the curiosity of others is kind; to find something besides mischief for idle hands to do is praiseworthy; to gratefully publish abroad the healing virtues of places which experience has proved to be salubrious is almost a bounden duty; chit-chat is agreeable to the majority of mankind; and even a wish to cover one's travelling expenses is not a wholly despicable motive. And if a grumbler should object that there has lately been quite a flood of books relating to the Riviera, Corsica, Algiers, and Spain, it is a sufficient answer to say that the more one reads about the same places the more correct one's opinion, based upon a comparison of various notes, is likely to be. In the present case it needed not the dedication, written in London, but addressed to the author's "constituents of the sixth congressional district of the city of New York," to convict the book of a Transatlantic origin—the very style betrays it. Not that it is by any means unreadable, or that it is deficient in information, anecdote, quotation, and other charms of narrative; but it exhibits a Transatlantic affectation of fine language, it shows a Transatlantic lack of judgment and discrimination in the introduction of the comic element, and when persons are described it exactly reproduces the well-known manner of the Transatlantic "interviewer." What particular form of disease made it necessary for the author to set out in search of sunbeams is best known, no doubt, to his medical adviser; but it seems to have soon taken the form of puns, which break out all over his pages. No pun appears to be too obvious or too feeble for him; and with true Transatlantic audacity, he not only does not leave his puns to be discovered or passed over unheeded, but he sometimes has them carefully italicised. Still, there is a great deal of pleasant reading in the book, and the author's tone is for the most part genial. Of the many illustrations some are old friends, taken, with permission, from Mr. Henry Blackburn's excellent woodcuts; and all are graphic and ornamental.

The Nations Around. By A. Keary. (Macmillan and Co.) The sketch here presented must be viewed from a central position taken up amongst the Hebrews; for thus it will most clearly be seen what were the points of contact between the chosen people and the surrounding nations, and thus will be awakened a keener desire to know what can be known about the early history of those neighbours who must have exercised more or less influence over the fortunes of Abraham and the seed of Abraham. The sacred narrative, for instance, relates that Abraham was born in Ur of the Chaldees; and a desire is at once felt to learn what was the condition of Ur at the time when Terah removed to Haran and when Abraham was inspired with the idea of emigrating and founding a great family and a great nation. And an interesting account of the land of Canaan is just what is required as a supplement to the Biblical biography of Abraham. The mention of Tyre and Sidon, again, suggests a curious historical link whereby the study of Scripture may be profitably connected with that of the classics, and Ezekiel and Virgil be read consecutively by the student who would trace the fate of Tyre from the day when the prophet could not refrain from admiration even in the midst of his denunciations to the day when Dido fled from her infamous brother and founded the walls of Carthage. Nor are smaller matters of detail without their interest. When Rabshakeh demanded of the Jewish people who it was in whom they trusted, and whether it were Egypt, the bent reed that pierced the hand of whoever leaned on it, was there anything more than rhetoric in his speech? It would seem that there was, and that he made a hit which would have been fully appreciated by those who heard him, and who, no doubt, knew that a bent reed was the hieroglyphic cognisance of the King of Upper Egypt. Such little rays of light are not only extremely useful, but cause a pleasurable sensation, similar to that produced by the sudden rising of a star or the unexpected glimmer of a glowworm. Altogether, the volume is entitled to high praise for its conception, style, and method, and is likely to prove a delightful as well as helpful companion to the diligent reader of Scripture history.

Fair Harvard. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) The anonymous author was recommended not to publish this story, so he published it. It shows, and one might truly say shows up, "American college life." It is likely to be interesting to those who would be glad to learn how much inferior in some particular points Transatlantic undergraduates must be to those of Oxford and Cambridge, but in other respects the book cannot be said to tell against the judgment of those friends who warned the author against publication.

Drawing-Room Plays and Parlor Pantomimes. Collected by Clement Scott. (Stanley, Rivers, and Co.) This volume contains a collection of dramatic pieces contributed by more or less known authors whose names it would occupy too much space to set down. Suffice it to say that the authors are, for the most part, indisputably equal to the task they undertook. And the task was to kindly remove a difficulty which often presents itself to the lovers of private theatricals, who are willing and eager to act but are at a loss for something adapted for their purpose. The pieces are not of a high order, but they will probably be the more suitable "on that very account."

A Tale of Eternity, and other Poems. By Gerald Massey. (Strahan and Co.) The author has won a good place amongst the sweet singers of English verse; and this volume of poems, some new and some retouched, deserves to be read and admired. The longest piece, called "A Tale of Eternity," is of a sombre character, and deals with fearful phases of real life; but, if the theme is dreadful, the performance is skilful. It is powerful, thoughtful, fanciful; but the shorter pieces are more likely to meet with general favour, inasmuch as they are equally poetical and far less harrowing. The author's Muse, as is nearly always the case with all poets, seems to occasionally forget her dainty, tripping gait, and to sometimes go quite lame; or it may be that the reader's ear is at fault and cannot mark the time. In either case, the rough and the smooth must be taken together, and the result will be found satisfactory.

The Fate of Sir John Franklin. by Captain Sir F. Leopold McClintock, R.N. (John Murray), is a third edition of an ever-interesting book; and *Lives of Indian Officers*, by John William Kaye (Strahan and Co.), is presumed to be a reissue, in a more handy form, of an excellent work published with the same or a similar title some three years ago.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* has two contributions of considerable mark. The most conspicuous in point of literary pretension is one of those exquisitely natural stories the refined observation and gentle pathos of which proclaim the authorship of Miss Thackeray. There is more of the tragic element than usual in "Fulham Lawn;" but, if the shades are deeper, the general effect is not less artistically harmonious. "Our First Success" is a great contrast in every respect. It is one of those brilliant satirical sketches of the men and things of the Second Empire which have so long constituted one of the leading attractions of the *Cornhill*, sparkling with wit and overflowing with animal spirits. The subject is the reading of a new extravaganza, "Ptolemy the Twenty-third," its acceptance by the theatre, and ignominious repulse by the censorship. M. Buche, censor, academician, and senator, is one of the writer's most mordant portraits, and the whole story is an irresistible burlesque from beginning to end. The description of the green-room and of the multitudinous talk which goes on within its precincts is especially lively. The most interesting of the other papers is "The Heart of Crete," a description, by the late British Consul, of the glen of Samaria, long the head-quarters of the Cretan insurrection, but now firmly held by the Turks. The writer having been a visitor to the Turkish camp, his account, so far as the human element of interest is concerned, has more reference to the garrison than to the mountaineers. It is satisfactory to learn that the administration of the island is much improved since the suppression of the revolt. "Put Yourself in His Place" is concluded, with a vigorous parting blow at the trades unions. "Against Time" graphically describes the panic of 1866, and the utter overthrow of the "Crédit Foncier and Mobilier of Turkey."

The readers of *Macmillan* will probably turn first to the "In Memoriam" paper on Charles Dickens, the style of which and the initials appended sufficiently identify the writer with the author of "Friends in Council." It is an admirable paper, distinguished by genuine feeling and bringing vividly before the reader some of Mr. Dickens's most characteristic but, at the same time, least generally known traits, his promptitude, his energy, and his business habits. The large toleration of his nature, his miraculous gift of observation, and his narrative power also receive their due meed of acknowledgment. Another good, though inevitably less interesting, biography is that of Professor Graham, the late Master of the Mint. Mr. Freeman, contesting the "alleged permanence of Roman civilisation in England," ventilates his old theories, and stands up for the predominance of the Teutonic element in our nationality with his customary stoutness. We believe he is mainly in the right. Mr. Thomas Hughes strongly advocates the system pursued at the Cornell University, in America, which might answer here in peculiar cases, but seems more suitable for a public school than for Oxford or Cambridge. "Lord Macaulay's Schoolboy" is an ingenious burlesque, formed by dovetailing together all the passages in Macaulay's writings in which allusion is made to this personage in the received form "every schoolboy knows." "Fifine" is concluded. Mr. Myers's poem is a graceful ornament to a good number.

Saint Pauls is also very good this month. The most interesting contribution is the instalment of Mrs. Oliphant's "Three Brothers," which seems to improve every month. The miscellaneous papers are also very readable. "The Dowager Countess" is a good story, and "The Gentleman of the Old School" is a very graceful copy of verses in the manner of Præd. In "Ralph the Heir" Mr. Trollope returns to the ground of politics, where he is, after all, strongest. The description of the Percy-cross election is in his best manner.

Fraser is also in considerable force. The obituary notice of Dickens exhibits slight trace of the personal knowledge which renders Mr. Helps's paper so interesting, but is written with good taste and good judgment. Mrs. Linton's reminiscences of Savage Landor are rather disappointing. They deepen some of the impressions already associated with his character, but add no new traits, and contribute little biographic information. The despatches of the Imperial Ambassador at Henry VIII's Court are interesting, but tend rather to perplex than to explain the mysterious transactions to which they relate. "The Story of the Dog-Worshipper" is indirectly from the Persian. It is to a great extent merely another version of the story of Zobeide, in the "Arabian Nights." Professor Max Müller's last lecture on "The Science of Religion" is mainly engrossed with deductions drawn from the three foregoing, which it resembles in geniality of spirit and felicity of expression. An Indian official of great literary and forensic distinction, if we correctly identify his initials, sends home an able defence of the financial policy of the Indian Government.

Blackwood gives us a much better number than we have had for some time. The best thing in it is the conclusion of "John," than which nothing could have been conceived more strictly in accordance with poetical justice. "Earl's Dene" is also very good, and there is one of those inimitable burlesque tales which we only meet in *Blackwood*, and not often there. It is entitled "Dollie and the Two Smiths," and is a keen but good-humoured satire on American "smartness," political corruption, and free-and-easy notions respecting marriage. From the peculiar character of the humour, and the accurate local knowledge displayed in it, we can hardly err in attributing it to the witty and eccentric author of "Piccadilly." There is an amusing paper on foreign travel, and a thorough and candid review of Mr. Lecky's recent work. Another more celebrated review, the notice of "Lothair," is defended in a postscript, if that can be called a defence which mainly consists in deprecating the severity of some of the attacks called forth by a singularly clumsy and ill-judged performance.

The *Fortnightly Review* is full of interesting matter. A paper on Carlyle, by Mr. Morley, is, perhaps, as good a condensed summary as exists of Mr. Carlyle's characteristics, of the influences which he embodies, and of his relation to other representative writers. Mr. Conway's article on Wendell Phillips is also most interesting, chiefly on account of the splendid examples of the eloquence of this great orator which it contains. Mr. F. Harrison writes an able defence of Comte against the charge of ignorance of political economy; but will, we fancy, be usually considered by political economists to have surrendered the point at issue. Comte, according to Mr. Harrison's own showing, does not seem to have known, or to have cared to know, much about the science of political economy in the sense attached to it by Professor Cairnes. "The First Lord Malmesbury," "National Compulsory Education," and "The Misrepresentation of Majorities" are all important papers; the latter revives an ingenious scheme, originally propounded by Dr. Grece, for getting rid of the evil as respects Parliamentary elections.

The *Contemporary Review* maintains the improvement recently remarked in it, although the first article is disappointing. "A Bavarian Catholic" has little to tell us respecting the opposition to Ultramontane pretensions in his country that is not generally known. Some articles, however, are

written by first-rate authorities on their respective subjects. No man can be better qualified than Mr. R. W. Dale to plead the cause of Nonconformity, in reply to Mr. Arnold; nor is any critic better entitled to be heard on the subject of epigrams than the Rev. James Davies, whose paper is full of scholarship and geniality. Mr. Martineau's metaphysical paper is characterised by his usual felicitous union of vigour and subtlety; and it would not be easy to find fuller or more impartial discussions of important subjects than "V."s of the "Powers of Women," or Mr. Hunt's of Puseyism. Professor Max Müller's essay on "The Migration of Fable" contains an amusing account of the canonisation of Buddha, whose history, it seems, formed the groundwork of a mediæval legend, the hero of which was duly enrolled among the saints of the Eastern Church.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* contains an interesting and cordial notice of Charles Dickens, from the pen of Mr. Blanchard Jerrold; and some reminiscences by Mr. Hatton of another much-regretted man, Mark Lemon. The remainder of the contents are very readable, without presenting anything that calls for special notice. Nearly the same may be said of *Tinsley*, although the sketch of "London Discussion Forums" is a really valuable contribution to the natural history of the great metropolis. Some articles in the *Britannia* are smart, others only pretentious.

We have also to acknowledge the *Argosy*, *London Society*, *Once a Week*, the *Monthly Packet*, the *Court Suburb Magazine*, *Good Words*, the *Leisure Hour*, *Cassell's Magazine*, and the *Sunday Magazine*.

The Mystery of Edwin Drood. By Charles Dickens. No. IV. (Chapman and Hall.) The recent calamity sustained alike by letters and society must be felt to exempt this latest production of Mr. Dickens from minute criticism. We shall only observe here that the present is the best of the numbers already published, and that the story has reached a point of suspense which renders the question of the extent to which the author may have been enabled to develop his plan one of considerable literary interest.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Mozart's Miscellaneous Pianoforte Works. Edited and Fingered by Walter Macfarren. (Ashdown and Parry.) We have here the whole of the variations, rondos, fantasias, and other smaller pieces of Mozart, thirty-two in number, in a library edition uniform with that of the great master's sonatas issued by the same publishers and editor. Mr. Macfarren has acted judiciously in retaining the variations in E flat on "Zu steffen sprach," and those in A major on a theme from "I Finti Eredi," although the former piece is positively attributed to Anton Eberl by Otto John and Von Köchel, and the other, by the same authorities, to E. A. Forster. The two composers just named, contemporaries of Mozart, were among many notable Viennese musicians of the time who were then thrown into comparative shade, and are now almost entirely obscured by the splendour of Mozart's genius. That Eberl should have written the beautiful variations first alluded to is less surprising than that the other still more beautiful piece should have been the production of a composer who has otherwise left far less signs of such capability. However, the authority of the careful and competent critics named must be held as sufficient; but the works referred to are so exquisite in themselves, and have so long been accepted as Mozart's, that any collection like that under notice should include them, with a line of explanation, as given by Mr. Macfarren; whose judicious fingering throughout the series gives it a special value, particularly for teaching purposes. The work, moreover, is well and clearly engraved and printed.

From Messrs. Lamborn Cock and Co. we have "Good Night!" serenade for the pianoforte, by H. C. Lunn, a graceful piece in the nocturno style, brilliant, without being difficult, and well adapted for teaching purposes.

"A Dream of Spring," by J. L. Ellaton (C. Lonsdale), is also a pianoforte solo, divided into characteristic movements, entitled "Dance of Peasants" and "Dance of Fairies."

"Christ being Raised from the Dead," anthem, by William Spark (Novello, Ewer, and Co.), presents a combination of the solid cathedral style with more modern florid treatment. Dr. Spark is well known as the organist of the Leeds Townhall.

"Can you go?" duet; "My hope is o'er," ballad; and the "Song of the Butterfly," are extracts from M. Hervé's music to the burlesque of "Chilpéric," the liveliness of which has found large favour here as well as in Paris. The publishers, Messrs. Cramer and Co., have also issued the "Chilpéric Quadrilles" and the "Chilpéric Waltzes," in which subjects from the same source are applied to purposes for which they are especially well suited. The same firm has likewise published Signor Romani's barcarolle, "L'Invito al Mare." Miss Virginia Gabriel's "Cleansing Fires," and Mr. Reyloff's "Fireside Dreams," songs which it is not requisite now to praise, as they have been rendered widely known by the excellent singing, in the first two instances, of Mr. Santley; in the other, of Signor Foli. Equally unnecessary is it to characterise Madame Sainton-Dolby's ballad, "Marjorie's Almanac," which has received so much applause at Mr. Boosey's concerts, as sung by Miss Edith Wynne. Messrs. Metzler and Co. are the publishers of this, as of the same composer's sentimental ballad (so often effectively sung by herself), "I stood once more by the old church stile."

Orders have been given (says the *North German Correspondent*) for the construction of a new iron-clad frigate with four pieces of 10-in. rifled cannon in two revolving turrets, and three rifled 24-pounders, two at the bows and one at the stern. After the completion of the *Ariadne* in the Dantzic dockyard a new corvette will be laid down as a companion ship to the latter. The iron-clad frigate is to be called the *Borussia*, and the new corvette the *Louisa*.

The navigation dues on the Elbe are abolished along the whole course of that river in the territory of the North German Confederation, which has indemnified the States on the banks possessing a right to the tolls. Besides, the negotiations opened with Austria, whose territory is traversed by the upper portion of that stream, have promptly succeeded. A convention was signed on June 22, at Vienna, by which the Austro-Hungarian monarchy engages to suppress the duties which weigh upon the traffic of that watercourse.

A fresh discovery of diamonds has taken place at Kidd's Gully, Dayleford, in Victoria. Several have been taken to Melbourne for examination. The finder, one of a party of miners, states that many stones of a similar character have passed through his hands and been thrown away as worthless amid "the tailings" of the gold washings. Mr. Brunke says that he has within the past five or six months purchased about twenty diamonds from miners who have found them in the neighbourhood of Talbot.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Bibury and Stockbridge might well be termed "John Day's benefit," for the veteran won no less than eight races on the three days. Everyone was pleased to see the once invincible Danebury in something like its old form, and the victory of the "blue and white hoops," which has so long been absent from the turf, was especially popular. King of the Forest did not add much to his reputation during the week, and failed signally in attempting to give Digby Grand 7 lb. He has, however, been much overworked, having run six races within a month; and, from the very free use that Mr. Merry is making of him, it appears possible that there may be another Macgregor at Russley. Blair Athol was in great force with the clever little Bicycle and Balvenie, and the second essay of the Brother to Sunlight was far more happy than the first. Nothing very noteworthy took place at Newton, but Indian Ocean's two seconds seem to dispose of his chance for the Goodwood Stakes.

The first day of the July meeting produced better sport than has been seen at Newmarket for a long time. King o' Scots, by his clever victory over the speedy Perfume at only 6 lb. for the year, improved his position in the Leger quotations, for which race he stands a good chance if he will only try. Neither of the two Blair Athols—Balvenie and Tullihardine—the Brother to Sunlight, nor the Sister to Athena could secure a place in the July Stakes; but Général did not belie his great private reputation, and, as he was not so fit as the Sister to Breeze, he will probably turn the tables on her at some future time. It was quite Baron Rothschild's day, as he also secured the Eilly Stakes with Corisande, in spite of her starting a strong favourite. Thus King Tom was credited with three good races, and there can be little doubt that he will take Stockwell's place at the head of the list of winning sires.

The resolutions submitted to the Jockey Club by the committee appointed by it to inquire into the present state of the turf appear in another place. We consider most of them excellent, and notably those securing a clear four-months' vacation in the year; making stringent rules with regard to assumed names; prohibiting post entries; and advising a revision of the scales of weight for age. On the other hand, we think that, as the season will not commence till March 25, two-year-olds need not have been prohibited from running till May Day; indeed, we consider all the rules relating to the youngsters very unnecessary, except the one which does not permit them to run more than six furlongs; for it was not a pleasant sight to see a two-year-old and his baby jockey, both dead beat, rolling in at the finish of the B. C. The proposed plan of publishing the weights for handicaps simultaneously with the nominations, and of not making the acceptances public till the week prior to the race, may possibly do good in checking extensive speculation, but we very much doubt it; indeed, we are inclined to think that the chief result will be that more animals will be backed "enter or not."

Admiral Rous's long article on "Racing, Past and Present," appeared almost simultaneously with the committee's resolutions. To our mind it is his best production, far more powerful than anything he has previously written on the subject, because far more temperate. "I commence at the Deluge" is his characteristic opening, and he then traces the history of the English horse from the earliest time down to the present day. The latter part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the great Turf questions of the day. He reiterates all his old arguments, and writes more strongly and convincingly than ever in favour of two-year-old racing, bringing forward an excellent proof of the soundness of his views in the fact that Count Lagrange's juveniles, which have always run early in England, are generally more than a match for their French contemporaries, which may not make their début till July 1. We have not, however, space to give even a sketch of the contents of the article, which will be read with the deepest interest by all who have the welfare of the Turf at heart.

Henley was this year even more successful than usual, and that is saying a great deal. Of course, the two days did not pass off without a little rain, but there was not sufficient to interfere with the sport. It was remarkable that the London Rowing Club did not win a single event during the two days; and their representative, A. de L. Long, for whom the Diamond Sculls were considered a certainty, was beaten easily, both by Close and Griffith. The latter came in first; but, Long having fouled Close and put out his chance, the umpire decided that the first and second should row again, when Close won easily. We cannot understand this decision. Had Long won and Close been second, there would have been good reason for the latter to enter a protest, and Long might have been disqualified or the two ordered to row again; but Griffith had nothing to do with the foul, and though, of course, it would have been hard lines for Close to lose his chance through Long's clumsiness, yet the course which was eventually adopted seems most unjust to Griffith. In the second heat of the Silver Goblets a precisely similar case occurred, London and Dublin fouling each other badly, and Kingston winning as it liked; but there was no proposal for the first and second to row over again. The Oxford Etonian crew, which included several University oars, were quite the heroes of the meeting, as they won the Grand Challenge and Stewards Cups; but perhaps the most popular victory was that of the Dublin men in the Visitors' Cup, a triumph they well deserved for their pluck in coming over.

The yachts Cambria and Dauntless started on Monday afternoon from Daunt's Rock, Cork, in their race across the Atlantic.

The match between Surrey and Oxford University produced some of the longest scoring of the present season. The latter won by three wickets, and 891 runs were put together in the four innings. The match was fairly won by the magnificent hitting of Mr. Pauncefoot, the Oxford captain, who carried out his bat in the second innings for 116, which was obtained in less than three hours. Sussex has beaten Kent by 35 runs, in spite of a splendid innings of 96 played by Mr. Yardley, who distinguished himself so much in the Inter-University match. For the winners, old John Lillywhite made 38 and 40, and Southerton took thirteen Kentish wickets. The match between the United North and United South of England Eleven proved pretty conclusively that the latter are now no match for their old rivals. Mr. Grace for once failed to make a long score, and Howitt's bowling was so deadly that he took thirteen wickets for an average of three runs—an almost unparalleled feat; and it is not wonderful, therefore, that the South were defeated in one innings, with 40 runs to spare. Poor Summers's melancholy death has been speedily followed by that of Tarrant. In his prime he was perhaps the best bowler that Cambridgeshire ever produced; and the late Mr. Jackson once issued a challenge for him, in conjunction with Carpenter and Hayward, to play any three men in England. It was not taken up; and they would doubtless have defeated any trio that could have been got together. Besides being greatly distinguished as a bowler, Tarrant was a fine field and a very fair bat; so that he is a great loss to his county, for which he has long been unable to play, owing to severe illness.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Richard William Penn, Earl Howe, Viscount Curzon, Baron Curzon, of Penn House, Bucks, and Baron Howe, of Langar, Notts, P.C., G.C.H., was proved in her Majesty's Court by his Lordship's eldest son, the Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Louis, Earl Howe, heretofore Viscount Curzon; William Perry Herriek, Esq., of Beaumanor Park, Leicestershire; and George Lewis Parkin, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, the joint acting executors; the two latter gentlemen are also the trustees. The Dowager Countess Howe is appointed sole guardian of any of his Lordship's children under age at his death. The personalty was sworn under £80,000. The will is dated May 29, 1852, with three codicils, June, 1867, and January and July, 1869. His Lordship died May 12 last, aged seventy-four. The will recites two settlements made on his Lordship's respective marriages providing £40,000 for portions for the younger children of the first and £20,000 for the children of the second marriage charged on the family estates. His Lordship directs that the share of each younger child of the first marriage, of whom there appear to be nine (except the Duchess of Beaufort, formerly Marchioness of Worcester, provided for on her Grace's marriage), shall be made up to £14,000; and those by the second marriage (three in number) to £10,000 each; and an additional sum of £2000 to his Lordship's son, the Hon. Richard W. Penn Curzon, Grenadier Guards. His Lordship has left to the Countess (now Dowager Countess) Howe an immediate legacy of £500 in addition to her jointure, and a similar sum of £500 provided, under settlement, to be paid at his decease; also, a choice of plate to the value of £300, and many other articles to be selected by her Ladyship, together with the enjoyment of the mansion of Penn House and the furniture there for her life. He leaves to his eldest son, the present Earl, his leasehold residence, Curzon House, South Audley-street, with the household effects therein; also, all his live and dead farming stock, his deer at Gopsall Hall, Leicestershire, his carriages and horses, and all rent and arrears of rent due at his death from the settled estates. In addition to the settled estates, it appears his Lordship has died possessed of large unsettled estates which he has devised to the trustees charged with the additional portions for the younger children, and generally in aid of the settled estates and personal estate; and, after satisfying all claims, legacies, and demands, such estates are to be held upon the same trusts as the settled estates. His Lordship directs that all the furniture, pictures, statues, plate, books, and china at Gopsall Hall, not specifically bequeathed, together with all family diamonds and plate, shall be held as heirlooms. His Lordship leaves to Mr. Herriek, as executor, a ring of the value of £10, and to Mr. Parkin, as executor, a legacy of £200. His Lordship has made ample provision, by way of annuity and legacy, for his domestic servants according to their length of service, all legacies to be paid free of duty.

The will of Lady Elizabeth Stuckley was proved in the London Court under £25,000.

The will of the Right Rev. Thomas Goodwin Hatchard D.D., Bishop of Mauritius, was proved, in London, under £12,000 personalty in England.

The will of John Brencley, Esq., was proved under £120,000.

The will of Miss Clara Matilda Perkins, of Pendell Court, Bletchingley, Surrey, was proved under £35,000. She has bequeathed to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, £1000; to the National Benevolent Institution, £600; to the Society for the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places, £600; to the poor of Bletchingley, £100, to be laid out in coats and cloaks and distributed at Christmas next.

ADMIRALTY PUPILS.

The Lords of the Admiralty give notice that the arrangements for the admission of persons, not already in the Government service, to the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, as Admiralty pupils, will, for the present year, be as follow:—Candidates must not be less than eighteen or more than twenty-one years of age, and must have served at least two years in private shipbuilding or engineering establishments, or must give satisfactory proof that they have in some way been so connected with shipbuilding or engineering operations as to become well grounded in the elementary principles and practice thereof. The pupils will be selected by competitive examination, the subjects for which, and numbers of marks assigned for each, are as follow:—Pure mathematics, including arithmetic, mensuration, geometry (plain and descriptive), plane trigonometry, and the elements of the differential and integral calculus, 2500 marks; applied mathematics, including mechanics and hydrostatics, 1000; practical shipbuilding, including laying-off (for shipwright candidates only), 2500; practical marine engineering (for engineer candidates only), 2500; French, 500; elements of physics and chemistry, 750; English grammar and composition, 750; geography and history, 750. No candidate will be admitted who does not obtain at least two thirds of the full number of marks in the two first-named subjects, and three fifths of the full number either for practical shipbuilding or marine engineering. The last four subjects will not be considered obligatory. The candidates who may be selected will be treated, while attached to the school, in all respects as the Admiralty pupils; they will receive wages the same as dockyard apprentices, commencing at 1s. 6d. per day for six days per week for the first year, and increasing yearly 3d. per day until it reaches 2s. per day; and, in addition, a subsistence allowance of 3s. per day for seven days per week while away from their homes, either at the school or in the dockyards. Seven months in each year—viz., from October till May—will be devoted to study at the school, and the remaining five months to actual work and acquirement of practical knowledge in the dockyards. The Admiralty make no engagements to employ these pupils after the completion of their course of study. The number of such pupils to be selected this year is one shipwright and one engineer.

The prizes to the boys on board the Chichester training-ship were distributed last week by Lord Shaftesbury.

Another magnificent contribution has been added to the Irish Church Sustentation Fund. Mr. James Ogilby has promised £6500. Of this sum £3500 will be paid direct to the general fund, and the remaining £3000 given to the seven parishes in the diocese in which Mr. Ogilby has estates. He resides at Pellypar, near Dungiven.

The foundation-stone of a new church, to be erected for Free St. John's congregation, Leith, was laid, on Monday afternoon, by the Moderator of the Free Church General Assembly, in presence of a large assemblage. The building in which the congregation recently worshipped has, after an action in the Court of Session, been handed over to the Presbytery of Edinburgh. The new church, when completed, is expected to cost £5000, the site having been secured for £1800.

LAW AND POLICE.

The appointments of Sir W. M. James to a Lord Justice-ship of Appeal and of Mr. Bacon to the vacant office of Vice-Chancellor were gazetted on Tuesday.

The retirement of Mr. Henry Pownall from the Middlesex bench of magistrates was, on Tuesday, referred to at the Sessions House by the senior member of the bar present, Mr. Cooper, who bore witness to the respect in which Mr. Pownall was held and to the regret of the profession at his withdrawal. These sentiments were indorsed by the presiding Judge.

Mr. Blanshard, County Court Judge of Newcastle, having resigned the Recordership of Doncaster, his brother-in-law, Mr. E. J. Meynell, of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed.

The House of Lords yesterday week reversed the decision of the Exchequer Chamber in the case of "Sir Charles Taylor v. the Chichester and Midhurst Railway Company." The company had agreed to pay £2000 to Sir Charles as compensation to him for any disturbance and annoyance he might sustain by the making of the railway; he, on his part, covenanting not to oppose their bill in Parliament. As a matter of fact, the railway has not been made, and the company declined to pay the money. Sir Charles brought his action in the Court of Exchequer and got a verdict, which was, however, upset on the company's appeal to the Exchequer Chamber, on the ground that the company's funds were not applicable to such a purpose as they had covenanted to devote them to, and that the agreement, as being *ultra vires*, could not be enforced. This decision the House of Lords have decided to be wrong. The law Lords present were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Westbury, and Lord Colonsay.

The case of the "Duke of Newcastle v. Morris," in which the question for decision is whether a peer can be adjudicated a bankrupt, is before the House of Lords.

The Master of the Rolls was occupied, on Monday, in further hearing a suit which was instituted for the administration of the estate of Mr. H. Stainton, who was up to the time of his death, in 1851, the London manager of the Carron Iron Company. The testator was supposed to have died possessed of property to the value of three quarters of a million; but, after his decease, errors in his accounts with the company were discovered, and the result of taking the accounts in this and other suits has been to effect a reduction in his property to the sum of £100,000.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, William Duncan, who was convicted last Sessions of stealing a purse and money from a young lady at the Farringdon-street station of the Metropolitan Railway, was brought up for judgment. Two previous convictions (one of seven years' penal servitude) were proved against him, and he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, on Tuesday, Ellen Jemima Downs was charged on remand with having fraudulently converted to her own use eighteen Russian bonds, of the value of £900, intrusted to her care by Mrs. Mary McKeon. The bonds were left to Mrs. McKeon by her mother, and she placed them in an iron box and gave them to the prisoner to take care of. Afterwards she could never get them from the prisoner, who first told her that she had placed them in the rafters of the house for security, and next that she had given them to a clergyman for safe custody. It was proved that the prisoner had sold twelve of the bonds to a broker, and had dealt with others of them in various ways. Her solicitor said that he should be able to show that some of the bonds had been left to the prisoner by a will; whether, however, this instrument was valid or invalid he was at present unable to say. Mr. Tyrwhitt committed the prisoner for trial, and declined to take bail.

The submarine telegraph has been the means of securing the perpetrators of some extensive frauds in New York, and of recovering £32,000 of the produce of their knavery. Two brothers named Leitze, who had been tobacco merchants in New York, obtained fraudulent possession of goods of the value of £35,000, which they managed to dispose of, and then absconded. It was suspected that they had sailed by the Ottawa for Glasgow; and, the authorities being "wired," the vessel was boarded on its arrival in the Clyde, and the runaways arrested with a large portion of the money in their possession. The prisoners were taken before the Glasgow police court, but it was decided that the court had no jurisdiction; they were therefore discharged, but were immediately arrested on a warrant proceeding on a petition from New York creditors.

Robert Owen was charged at Uxbridge, on Monday, with ill-treating and torturing a horse, by driving it from Birmingham to Uxbridge in one day, the distance being more than a hundred miles. He started from Birmingham at 4 a.m. on June 11, arriving in Uxbridge at 7.46 p.m. The horse subsequently died. The prisoner was remanded on bail, himself in £20 and two sureties of £10.

Edward Walker and Frederick Fielding, both of whom were described as gentlemen, were charged before Mr. Raffles, at the Liverpool Police Court, yesterday week, with having tortured a cat. They allowed two dogs to worry the cat, which had to be destroyed. Each of the defendants was fined £5 and costs. Their defence was the "impetuosity" of the dogs.

Matthew Burton was yesterday week committed for trial at the Nottinghamshire Assizes for perjury committed under extraordinary circumstances. The defendant was in June, 1869, the plaintiff in an action against the Midland Railway Company, and he was brought into court on a stretcher, and was to all appearance in a dying state. Both judge and jury were completely deceived, and the result was a verdict for £750. The case for the prosecution was that immediately before and after the trial the defendant was in his usual health and spirits. Upwards of a dozen witnesses were called, who swore most distinctly that the prisoner had been seen by them out and about, apparently in his usual health, on several occasions, and the cross-examination failed to shake their evidence. At the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, the Mayor intimated his opinion that it was a matter calling for a thorough investigation before a jury. The magistrates refused to take bail.

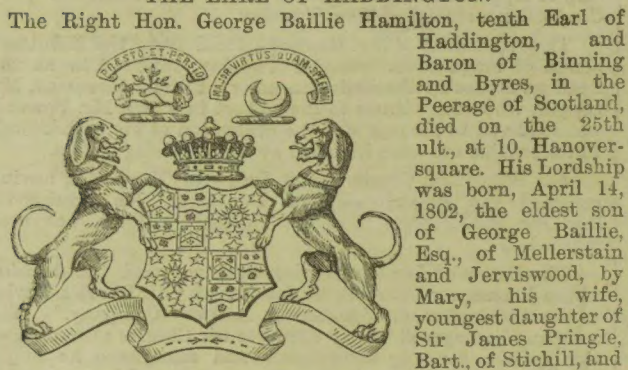
Mr. Wheaton, a general merchant of Exeter, was, on Tuesday, fined £20 for sending a barrel of gunpowder by the London and South-Western Railway Company without marking on the outside the nature of its contents or giving written notice to the company of what the barrel contained.

A telegram from Hong-Kong states that the first steamers with the new teas left Woo-Sung for this country on June 8.

Major-General J. S. Brownrigg, C.B., commanding at Chatham, held, on Tuesday, a brigade field-day of the troops in garrison (except the Royal Engineers) on the Great Lines. The evolutions lasted nearly two hours.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF HADDINGTON.



The Right Hon. George Baillie Hamilton, tenth Earl of Haddington, and Baron of Binning and Byres, in the Peerage of Scotland, died on the 25th ult., at 10, Hanover-square. His Lordship was born, April 14, 1802, the eldest son of George Baillie, Esq., of Mellerstain and Jerviswood, by Mary, his wife, youngest daughter of Sir James Pringle, Bart., of Stichill, and

was grandson of the Hon. George Baillie, brother of Thomas, seventh Earl of Haddington, and second son of Charles Hamilton, Lord Binning, by Rachel, his wife, daughter and heir of George Baillie, Esq., of Jerviswood. He succeeded, in 1858, to the hereditary honours, at the decease of his kinsman George, ninth Earl of Haddington, K.T., at one time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in the following year was elected one of the representative peers. In 1867 he was appointed High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and, in the same year, made a Lord in Waiting to the Queen. He married, Sept. 16, 1824, Georgina, daughter of the Ven. Robert Markham, Archdeacon of York, by whom he had issue six sons and three daughters. His eldest son and successor, George, Lord Binning, is now eleventh Earl of Haddington. He was born on July 26, 1827, and married, Oct. 17, 1854, Helen, daughter of the late Sir John Warrender, Bart., and niece of William Arden, Lord Alvanley, by whom he has three sons and three daughters.

SIR JAMES CLARK, BART.

Sir James Clark, Bart., M.D., K.C.B., F.R.S., First Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty, died at his seat, Bagshot Park, Surrey, on the 29th ult. He was born at Cullen, Banffshire, Dec. 14, 1788, the elder son of Mr. David Clark, of Findlater, in the county of Banff, by Isabella, his wife, daughter of John Scott, of Glasshaugh. Having received his preliminary education at the school of Fordyce, he was sent to King's College, Aberdeen, and thence to Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.D. Subsequently he served for some years as a Navy surgeon, and in 1820 settled as a practitioner in Rome. He returned to London in 1826, and shortly afterwards obtained the appointment of physician to

H.R.H. Prince Leopold, which he continued to hold after the Prince ascended the throne of Belgium. At the death of Dr. Maton, Dr. Clark became physician to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent and H.R.H. Princess Victoria; and her Majesty, on her accession, in 1837, not only retained his services as First Physician, but created him a Baronet, Nov. 11 of that year. Sir James was also physician to H.R.H. the Prince Consort. He married, Sept. 12, 1820, Barbara, only daughter of the Rev. John Stephen, LL.D., and by her (who died Dec. 27, 1862) leaves a son and successor, now Sir John Forbes Clark, second Baronet, who was born July 1, 1821, and who married, July 19, 1851, Charlotte, only daughter of the late Mr. Justice Colman. The loss of one who was so long and so faithfully attached to the Royal service will be deeply felt by her Majesty.

BISHOP DERRY.

The Most Rev. John Derry, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Clonfert, died at Cams, near Roscommon, on the 28th ult., not long after his return from Rome. He was born June 19, 1811; and, after receiving his elementary education at Castlebar and Ballinasloe, entered Maynooth in 1827. In 1832 he was appointed to the Dunboyne establishment; in 1833 became Dean of Maynooth; in 1834 was ordained; in 1836 was made parish priest of Ballymacward and Gurteen; and in 1847 (being then only thirty-six years of age) was consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Clonfert. Dr. Derry, remarkable for an extraordinary memory, was highly distinguished as a scholar, a divine, and an orator.

PROFESSOR SYME.

James Syme, Esq., the eminent surgeon, so highly distinguished as an anatomist, a lecturer, and a writer, died recently, at his residence, Millbank, near Edinburgh. Mr. Syme, who was born in 1800, a native of Kinross-shire, studied medicine under Liston, in Edinburgh, and in 1833 was appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of that city. Hence he was transferred to the Professorship of Surgery in the University of London, but eventually he returned to the chair of clinical surgery in his old University. Mr. Syme was author of several most valuable professional works, an excellent treatise "On the Excision of Diseased Joints," "Contributions to Pathology and the Practice of Surgery," "The Principles of Surgery," "Observations on Clinical Surgery," a treatise on the "Excision of the Scapula," and many other much-esteemed contributions to medical literature.

MR. FINCH, OF BURLEY-ON-THE-HILL.

George Finch, Esq., of Burley-on-the-Hill, in the county of Rutland, J.P. and D.L., died on the 29th ult. He was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; succeeded to his extensive property by bequest from George, eighth Earl of Winchelsea; and formerly sat in Parliament as a Conservative, successively, for Lymington (1818-9), Stamford (1833-7), and Rutlandshire (1846-52). He was born in 1794, and was twice married—first, in 1819, to Jane, daughter of Vice-Admiral Delap Tollemache; and, secondly, in 1832, to Lady Louisa Elizabeth Somerset, daughter of Henry Charles, fifth Duke of Beaufort, by whom he leaves, with other issue, a son, George Henry Finch, Esq., now M.P. for Rutlandshire.

The examination of candidates for commissions in the corps of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers and for admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, which began on Monday, was held, for the first time, before the Civil Service Commissioners, and not, as heretofore, before the members of the Council of Military Education.

The junction between the Carnarvon and Llanberris Railway connecting the London and North-Western system with the Welsh slate-quarries and the Cambrian line into South Wales, was formally opened on Tuesday. A large party of ladies and gentlemen connected with the Principality met the London and North-Western directors at Llanberris, where the occasion was celebrated by a dinner at the Victoria Hotel.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ORATIO and Others.—The double solution of Problem No. 1374 is a "true bill." It was found out by the author, and remedied by placing a White Pawn upon White's Q's Bishop's sixth square. The remedy, unfortunately, reached us too late.

F. C. S.—Both positions are much too easy.

H. E. KIDSON.—The composition of four moves is extremely clever, and shall be inserted forthwith. That in two moves appears to admit of a second solution, beginning with 1. Kt to Q 5th (ch). Is it not so?

G. D. L.—No. 2 is the least faulty, but even that is wanting in all the best points of a good chess problem.

Y. GORGAS.—They shall receive all due attention.

G. O. C. Sheffield.—Your inclosure was returned by post.

I. T. M. is thanked for the extract, which we had not previously met with.

D. N. Exeter.—But you have overlooked a much easier mate in both cases. In the first, by White playing 1. P takes Q P, &c.; in the second, by 1. Kt to Q 5th.

C. G. G.—Your diagram of mate in three moves admits of the most obvious mate on the first move.

W. E. V.—It is far too simple.

E. T.—The programme of the German Chess Meetings shall appear in due time. The first is to take place at Altona, from July 22 to 25; the other is to be held at Crefeld, from Aug. 5 to 8.

E. T. Bath.—Always welcome. Send the others with convenient despatch.

ADRIAN.—We propose to give a translation of the article (from the German magazine) in an early number.

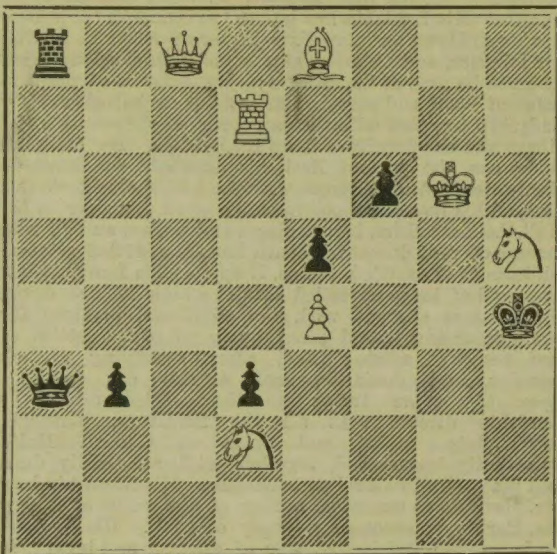
G. C.—At present there is an unusual pressure upon our very limited space, but the moment that is removed you may confidently rely on our co-operation.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF MR. GRINSHAW'S PROBLEM (June 25) has reached us from T. F. O. W. P. J. Miles, Spaniard, O. B. Philo-S, D. C. L. M. P. Henry, Box and Cox, Lethair, G. B. K. W. C. W., Charley, Civis, Gradgrind, E. M. C., Q. E. D., Pilcher, Lochrie, Argus, Juno, F. R. S., and E. T. W.

PROBLEM No. 1376.

By Mr. H. TIVENDELL.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MESSRS. COCHRANE AND ST. AMANT IN LONDON.

The amateurs of the St. George's Chess Club have recently had the good fortune to assist at a rencontre between two of the most celebrated veterans of chess still living, Messrs. St. Amant and Cochrane.

The two ancient champions of France and England had played their first game together, if not half a century ago, at least forty-nine years fully counted, and this under the following circumstances.

Mr. Cochrane, scarcely twenty-five years of age, went to Paris in 1821 to play with Mr. Deschappelles, who was about to retire from chess to devote himself to whist, a game in which he has left reminiscences of superiority as imperishable as in chess. Labourdonnais at that time had begun to rise upon the horizon as a star already radiant, though still receiving the advantage of the pawn and two moves from his master, Deschappelles, who never, either with him or with others, consented to play without yielding odds.

A match was arranged between these three eminent successors of Philidor; and, in order to be more quiet and less disturbed by lookers-on, they deserted the Café de la Régence to go and fight their battles in an hotel at St. Cloud, accompanied only by a few friends as witnesses. At the end of eight days Deschappelles came off conqueror; Labourdonnais balanced his gains and losses, and Cochrane was the most ill-treated. He afterwards recovered his laurels, however, by playing tête-à-tête, no longer at the Pawn and two moves, but with even forces; Deschappelles waging two to one each game.

The style of Mr. Cochrane's play, at once both elegant and ingenious, produced a deep impression, and contributed powerfully to the revolution which took place in the French chess world, stronger by tradition than in theory. Up to that time the French players had confined themselves to the "Analyse de Philidor" and to the "Traité des Amateurs," and even these works had been rarely studied, except by a few enthusiasts, the majority relying solely upon practical experience.

Mr. St. Amant was then but a feeble neophyte in chess, lost in the crowd, and known merely as a player of the game called "De Dames." He received almost always the advantage of a piece from the great masters we have named, of whom Mr. Cochrane is now the sole survivor. Still formidable, notwithstanding his advanced age, Mr. C. is right to restrict himself to unimportant games, which occasion him no fatigue.

In 1843 we remember to have been present in the Westminster Club (St. George's Club?) at some games between Messrs. St. Amant and Cochrane (the prelude to the great international contest with Mr. Staunton). Some of these games, considered as skirmishes, were collected and published in the *Chess-player's Chronicle*, though they were games of but little import, and lightly played on either part.

At last, after twenty-seven years have passed without their meeting again, these two ancient athletes have just bravely played two games together, of which each gained one.

Mr. St. Amant, it is hardly necessary to mention, was the collaborateur and successor of Labourdonnais in the publication of the *Palmade*, of which the ten interesting volumes form the most complete didactic collection upon chess. They include everything, and the useful is well joined with the agreeable. Nothing, in fact, can better show the situation of chess during the first half of the nineteenth century. Mr. Cochrane is also the author of a work on chess—an earlier book than the *Palmade*, and which made a sensation on its appearance.—*La Stratégie*.

THE WEST GERMAN CHESS LEAGUE.

The annual gathering of this important association—which has for some time held the foremost place in Germany—is to take place, at Crefeld, on Aug. 5, 6, 7, and 8. Many of the most distinguished German players are expected to enter the lists. Messrs. Anderssen, L. and W. Paulsen, Neumann, Max Lange, Zukertort, Minchewitz, and others having already signified their intended co-operation. The following programme of the various contests has been issued:—

GRAND TOURNEY.—Open to all (A). Every competitor to pay one thaler entrance money, and to play one "won-and-lost" game against every other competitor. In this contest the first prize, for the winner of the greatest number of games, will be one hundred thalers. The second prize, for the winner of the next highest number of games, will be fifty thalers.

RHINE TOURNEY (B).—For players of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia only. Restricted to thirty-two entries. Each player to pay one thaler entrance-fee. As at present arranged, there will be four prizes given in this tourney, of the value of thirty, twenty, fifteen, and ten thalers respectively; but these prizes are to be increased if the state of the funds permit.

TWO SECONDARY TOURNEYS (C).—In each of these the number of players will be limited to sixteen, each of whom will pay an entrance fee of ten silbergroschen. There will be four prizes given, each consisting of valuable works on chess.

TOMBOLA TOURNEY (D).—No entrance money. Valuable prizes.

PROBLEM TOURNEY (E).—Each competitor must send a deposit of one thaler and two ordinary problems of three, four, or five moves, with a motto and sealed envelope containing address, to Herr R. Lichtenscheidt, Crefeld, not later than Aug. 1. Positions sent after that date will be inadmissible. Two prizes, one of four, the other of two Fredericks d'or, will be given for the first and second best set respectively. The judges in the Problem Tourney will be Messrs. Keller, Kockelkorn, and Kohtz, who have undertaken to give their decision by Sept. 15 at latest.

Every participant in the tourney must strictly abide by the rules laid down by the committee.

Players who intend to take part in the contests A, B, and C must announce their intention to Herr F. H. Hipp, Crefeld, not later than Aug. 1. Every contributor of the minimum sum of one thaler will, even though he is no chessplayer, be admitted a member of the West German League for 1870, and, as such, will have a right to attend all meetings and festivities as well as to introduce ladies.

CHESS MEETING AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—A chess gathering is announced to take place at Newcastle, under the presidency of Lord Ravensworth, during the week beginning Aug. 1, 1870, and of which a full programme is promised to be issued in a few days. Pending the publication of this document, application for particulars should be made to Mr. W. Mitcheson, hon. sec., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TURF REFORMS.

The committee appointed at a general meeting of the Jockey Club, on April 20, "to inquire into the present state of the turf," have agreed to the following report:—

In the first instance your committee gave their fullest consideration to the power possessed by the Jockey Club to secure complete recognition of their rules; and they are satisfied that the authorities of all race meetings at all deserving of public support will readily accept, and loyally abide by, such rules as the Jockey Club may think fit to enact. Should the managers of any minor race meeting be unwise enough to disregard your rules the consequent certain extinction of such meeting would, in the opinion of your committee, be a gain rather than a loss to the turf.

Your committee attach very great importance to a complete cessation of racing for a period of at least four consecutive months in the year. This they propose to secure by prohibiting all racing before the week which includes March 25, and after the week which includes Nov. 15.

Your committee have observed with regret that selling stakes no longer effect the object for which they were established, and that horses are frequently entered to be sold for sums far below their real value. This abuse your committee propose to remedy by empowering the owner of any horse entered in a selling stake to claim before the race, but under proper safeguards, any other horse in the race for the sum for which he is entered to be sold.

The question whether horses should be permitted to run at all at two years old, and if so at what date and under what restrictions, appeared to your committee the most important of all those which came under their review. In their opinion the prohibition of two-year old racing would inflict upon the turf a fatal injury. The length of time which must elapse before either pleasure or profit could be derived from a horse which could not run before he was three years old, and then not till March 25, would deter many from training, and still more from breeding, thoroughbred stock. As fewer horses would be bred, the chance of breeding really good stock would be diminished, and a serious deterioration of our breed of horses would be the result. Your committee had, therefore, no difficulty in arriving at a decision that two-year-old racing ought to be permitted. They had then to consider the date at which it should commence. Your committee do not consider that any case is made out to warrant the alteration of the rule made last year, which permits two-year-olds to run on May 1.

Your committee, however, think it desirable to discourage the frequent running of horses when two years old; with this intent, and on account of the difficulty of ascertaining the true form of two-year-olds at an earlier period, they would recommend that no two-year-old should run in any handicap before Oct. 1, and then only with other two-year-olds; they also recommend that no two-year-old should run at weight-for-age with older horses before the same date, and that no two-year-old should run for any stake or plate a longer distance than six furlongs.

They also recommend, in order to discourage early and long-continued betting on handicaps, that the weights and nominations should be published simultaneously, and that the acceptances and declarations of forfeit should not be published before the Thursday immediately preceding the week in which the race is to be run.

Your committee further recommend the appointment of a committee to prepare a scale for weight-for-age.

The conclusions at which your committee have arrived are expressed in the following

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Neither the programme nor the result of any flat-race meeting in Great Britain shall be published in the official *Racing Calendar*, unless the said meeting is advertised to be subject to the established rules of racing as settled by the Jockey Club.

2. Any horse running for a flat race on any course where the programme is not previously published in the official *Calendar* shall be disqualified from entering or running at any meeting where the established rules of racing are in force.

Any jockey riding at a meeting not advertised as required above shall be disqualified from riding at an authorised meeting, unless the Stewards of the Jockey Club shall see cause to relax this rule in any special case.

3. No plate or prize shall be advertised of smaller value than 50 sovs., clear of all deductions.

4. When the public money added to a sweepstakes is less than 50 sovs., all forfeits and entrance-money shall go to the winner or some other horse engaged in the race.

5. No race meeting shall commence before the week which includes March 25, or continue beyond the week which includes Nov. 15.

Rules 6 and 7 relate to the registration of owners' names and the claiming of horses in selling races.

8. That May 1 be adhered to, as the earliest date at which two-year-olds may run.

9. No two-year-olds to run in any handicap before Oct. 1, and then only with horses of the same age.

10. No two-year-olds to run in any plate or stake with older horses before Oct. 1.

11. No two-year-olds to run more than six furlongs for any plate or sweepstakes.

12. The nominations for handicaps not to be published before the weights.

The acceptances for any free handicap, and declarations of forfeit for any other handicap, in no case to be published earlier than the Thursday immediately preceding the week in which the race is to be run.

13. No three-year-old or upwards to run a shorter distance than five furlongs for any plate or sweepstakes, and rule 40 of the Jockey Club to be repealed.

14. All entrances to plates and all forfeits under 5 sovs. shall be paid at the time of entry, or the nominations shall not be received; the person appointed to receive nominations is responsible for the due execution of this rule, and no forfeit of less amount than 5 sovs. shall be published in the forfeit list.

15. That the practice of allowing post entries be discontinued.

16. Upon the request of not less than twenty members given in writing to the keeper of the match-book, the stewards shall call a general meeting of the Jockey Club in London within twenty-eight days of such requisition being presented.

17. That a committee, consisting of the stewards and two members of the Jockey Club, be appointed to suggest a scale of weight-for-age, according to the distance and the time of year, and that the same be published in the *Racing Calendar*, for the guidance of stewards and clerks of country meetings.

GEORGE MANNERS, Chairman.

Mr. Alderman Bulfin was, on Monday, elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office 198 Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1870.